









## Survey Shows

# Tax Law Is One of Few Penalize Married Pair

By Paul Lewis

May 17 (NYT).—The tax law is one of six incentives where the tax appears to encourage married couples to pay more than single people.

to a new study by the Congressional Budget Office and Development, which found that industrial nations that encourage couples less than single people, the more they encourage them, the more they encourage them.

But OECD officials say these changes have not drawn among the ways that encourage marriage and the wife in their fiscal

Carter, much concerned about the marriage penalty in the United States, sought

## Through Near Panama

Marlene Simons

CITY, May 17 (WP).—Through the Panama Canal, negotiations are near as Panama seeks to accept U.S. or a continuing role in the waterway after it der Panamanian con-

na's strongman, Brig. Gen. Torrijos, said in a "Panama can accept right to intervene third country to protect ally of the canal."

Sal's neutrality has been tending point in the supposedly last, round of the basic agreement on the new use is believed, there- clear the way for the 73, which has been the considerable tension be- two countries since

now, Panama's official position has been the new treaty the Nations should act as r of the waterway's y. Washington, how- a bilateral guarantee, a considerable U.S.

ormula a Problem f Panama is now accept- ing in part—Washing- ost crucial demand, the of the neutrality formula a delicate point which 50 new and lengthy dis-

ling to Gen. Torrijos, the plan government is now its answers to a new set proposals. The Pana- negotiating team and mity's top military and officials are to meet at e in Parallon after hold- among themselves this i They are to return to ion soon to resume the

Torrijos declined to dis- tails of the Panamanian y, adding: "I can say e do not want. We will opt anything in writing an justify an American tion in the future." vent on to say that the S. proposals brought home y negotiating team were good."

## Is Praised Yale Citation

HAVEN, Conn., May 17 (AP).—Yale University, where Ford studied law, award- former president an hon- degree yesterday and prais- for the "housecleaning" he or the Watergate scandals. Ford's citation, which reference to his tenure the nation's Bicentennial tales: ook some doing to get the clean in time for the birth- day. Somehow you manag- get us ready to celebra- the tall ships, you were a i of stately and cheerful ty. You retrieved your coun- from cynical self-scorn out America back upon a il upward path."

to alleviate it by recommending changes in the standard deduction for couples and individuals. As the tax bill finally passed, a couple filing a joint return gets a \$3,200 standard deduction, compared to \$2,200 for the single person. This amounts to a marriage penalty of \$1,000. Under present law, the range of standard deductions that can be taken by single and married persons creates a marriage penalty of from \$1,000 to \$1,400.

While in the United States a married couple with each partner earning the average national wage pays only fractionally more than two unmarried working people, in Switzerland the couple's tax rate would be nearly 5 percent higher. It would also be higher in Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Greece.

Austria gives the largest tax break to a married couple, while in Finland and Britain the tax incentive to marry is very small.

No Tax Incentive

In nearly half the countries surveyed, however, virtue remains its own reward. West Germany, France, Sweden, Italy and Japan, among others, tax two married people earning the average wage the same as if they were unmarried.

The OECD study found that, within limits, most countries exploit their tax law to encourage wives to work. For instance, in all countries surveyed—except the United States—a husband and wife who each earn the average wage are better off financially than a family where the husband alone earns twice the average wage and the wife stays home.

Working Wives In the United States, the family's total tax bill would be the same in either case. In such countries as Australia, Sweden, Denmark, Italy and Japan, however, a married couple each earning the national average wage would pay up to a third less than a single head of family earning the same amount.

In France, West Germany and Britain, the difference is smaller. Some countries offer special tax benefits to the family with a working wife, provided the second paycheck is not too large—though here, too, the United States is an exception. In Britain, Belgium, Australia and Finland, for example, a married couple pays a lower tax if the wife's earnings come to 33 percent of her husband's average wage than it would if the husband, as sole breadwinner, earned that income.

Vanishing Point But in these countries, the advantage disappears at the point where the wife's earnings reach about 66 percent of her husband's income. At that point the couple's combined tax rate is what it would have been with only one breadwinner, or possibly a bit steeper. And if both husband and wife earn the average wage, their total tax is higher still.

Thus, to a degree, these countries appear to be willing to compromise the ideal of a "progressive" tax system, under which the rich pay at a higher rate than the poor, to encourage wives to work.

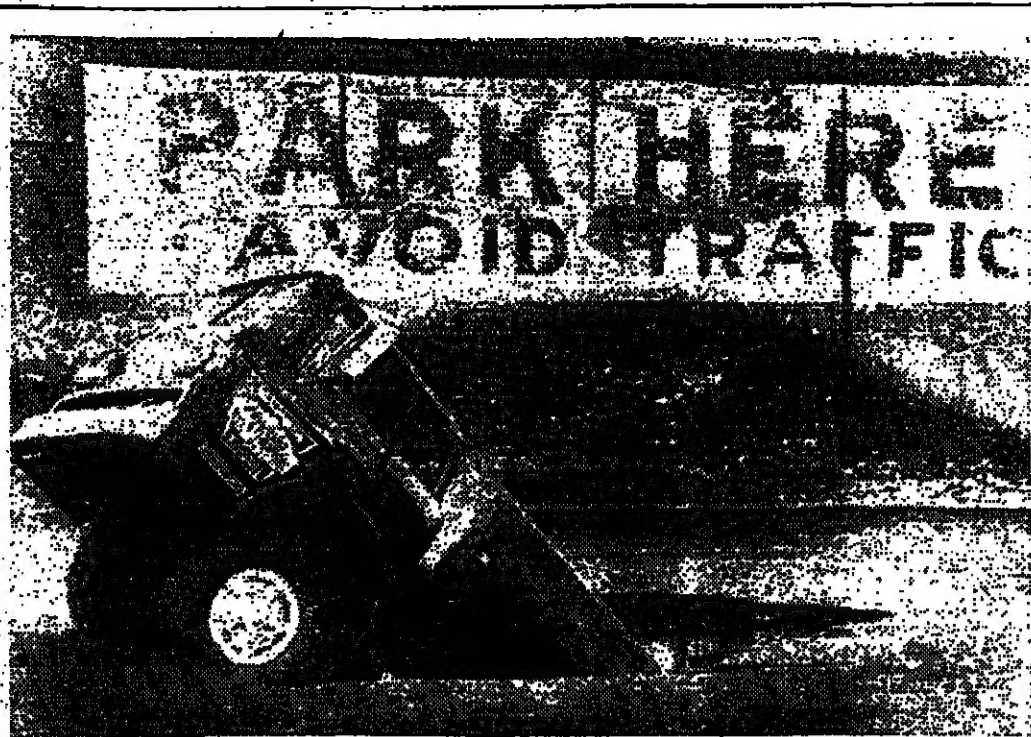
Not all governments grant such breaks to working wives, however. In the United States, France and Switzerland, for example, the tax collector takes away a steadily rising percentage of a couple's income as their joint earnings rise.

## Whitlam Calls For CIA Inquiry

SYDNEY, May 17 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam called today for a full inquiry into activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in Australia following allegations the CIA may have been behind his ouster 18 months ago. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser rejected Mr. Whitlam's suggestion.

Allegations of CIA activity in Australia were first raised during the Los Angeles spy trial of Christopher Boyce last month. Boyce, a former clerk for a U.S. defense contractor, testified that he learned of CIA meddling in Australian labor unions.

Later, Victor Marchetti, a former executive assistant to the CIA director and author of a book on the agency, said the agency secretly funneled money to Australia's two conservative parties, Mr. Fraser's Liberal party and its ally, the National Country party.



OOPS—Driver of an asphalt truck in Providence, R. I., seems to have taken sign literally when his vehicle dropped through the third floor of a parking garage.

## High Unemployment Possible

# Carter Gives UAW Stern Warning on Energy

LOS ANGELES, May 17 (AP).—President Carter flew across country today to warn auto workers opposing his energy plan that failure to save energy could mean "massive unemployment."

The President, in an 18-hour day reminiscent of his political campaign, also was to answer questions from southern Californians on a local television show and visit the drought-stricken Central Valley.

In his speech to the 25th national convention of the United Auto Workers, Mr. Carter brought up the subject of his proposed tax on gas-guzzlers, a tax the auto workers and the auto industry fear will hamper Detroit's production and boost purchases of imported cars.

Mr. Carter told the 6,000 union members: "We have got to improve the efficiency of our cars. That is why I proposed the gas-guzzler tax."

The tax could increase the cost of a low-mileage car by almost \$2,500 by 1985.

Woodcock Criticism Leonard Woodcock, who stepped down Wednesday after seven years as the UAW president to become Mr. Carter's envoy to Peking, told the convention Sunday that the tax was "wrong, not properly thought through, and should be withdrawn."

Mr. Carter's energy program has met some skepticism in Congress. Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today that the program is in trouble because Mr. Carter has not driven home a "sense of urgency" about the energy shortage.

Mr. Carter told the UAW that the energy crisis is "the greatest domestic challenge our country will face in our lifetime."

He warned that the United States could face "massive unemployment, crippling inflation, social and political instability, and threats to our freedom of action in international affairs" if oil is not conserved and if other sources of energy are not used.

"It will require sacrifices from

## Congressmen Bid Backdating Aid On Efficient Cars

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—Congressional leaders agreed yesterday that Americans should be given retroactive tax breaks for buying fuel-efficient automobiles or installing home insulation if those parts of President Carter's energy program are enacted into law.

Leaders of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee voiced support for giving a variety of administration-proposed energy tax incentives an April 30 effective date. "That was the day Mr. Carter presented his program to Congress."

Mr. Carter proposed rebates for fuel-efficient cars of up to nearly \$500, coupled with a tax on "gas-guzzlers" that would range as high as \$2,500 by 1985. The proposed gas-guzzler tax would not be made retroactive.

But, persons who have bought, within the last few weeks, cars getting more than 13 miles to a gallon—or who plan to do so later this year—would qualify for the rebates, if the legislation is enacted and if Congress agrees to the approach advocated by the tax leaders.

Mr. Carter also called for tax credits for home insulation of up to \$410 and a variety of other tax breaks for energy conservation steps by homes and businesses.

## Soviets Contest Allies On Status of E. Berlin

MOSCOW, May 17 (AP).—The Kremlin has rejected the Western allies' contention that East Berlin is still under four-power control and reiterated that it is the capital of East Germany.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, said Sunday that the four occupation sectors of postwar Berlin no longer exist. "There are Western sectors occupied by the United States, Britain and France and there is Berlin, capital of the sovereign state of the German Democratic Republic," Pravda said.

everyone in the country," he said, "and there are no workers in America whose future jobs depend more than yours on a good energy program based on strict conservation."

Mr. Carter listed the improvements in the economy since he took office—reduced unemployment and increased business and consumer confidence. But he said, "We still have a long way to go."

While unemployment has dropped to 7 percent, a fall of 1 percentage point since he was elected, "the equally dangerous threat of inflation is building," Mr. Carter told the union audience, which has traditionally placed greater emphasis on fighting unemployment than inflation.

"Unalterably Opposed" "Inflation hurts almost everyone," he said. But, "unemployment exacts a terrible toll in human suffering."

"I am unalterably opposed to fighting inflation by economic

and budgetary policies which keep unemployment high and factories idle," Mr. Carter said. "That approach is economically ineffective and morally bankrupt."

The focus on the economy follows recent criticism by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., the 1972 Democratic presidential candidate. He said last week that Mr. Carter's economic program was difficult to distinguish from that of his Republican predecessor, Gerald Ford, and that Mr. Carter was outside the mainstream of the Democratic party.

Mr. Carter also said that the Social Security system's integrity must be safeguarded, the tax and welfare system reformed, and "we must insure the health of our people."

He was criticized yesterday by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who told the auto workers, "Health reform is in danger of becoming the missing promise in the administration plans."

## 'Wilmington 10' Witness Says He Lied When He Recanted

BURGAW, N.C., May 17 (AP).—Allen Ray Hall, who testified last week that he lied to convict the "Wilmington 10" in 1972, has returned to the stand by way of taped phone calls to say he lied last week in their behalf.

The taped conversations, placed by Hall from the Onslow County Jail to former Wilmington prosecutor James Stroud, were made last Thursday and Saturday, Mr. Stroud testified yesterday.

In them, a voice identified as Hall's said his original 1972 testimony against the 10 men was true and that his recantation of that testimony here last week was false.

"It doesn't destroy our case, but I can't say we're pleased by it," defense attorney James Fuller said. "But it really doesn't speak to our main point, which is the inducements that were offered for the original testimony."

Led by the Rev. Ben Chavis, the 10—nine black men and a white woman—seek to overturn their five-year-old convictions for arson and conspiracy, which stemmed from the burning of a white-owned grocery store during racial unrest in Wilmington in 1971.

Hall testified last week that he alone burned Mike's Grocery.

Earlier Call The tapes, and testimony about an earlier, unrecorded call from Hall to Mr. Stroud on Tuesday, came as the state began presenting its case.

Judge George Fountain overruled defense objections and admitted the tapes as evidence, allowing them to be played in open court.

Mr. Stroud told Hall he was being taped only in the second conversation. Before he told Hall, Mr. Stroud asked, "Everything

## Syrian Aide in Abu Dhabi

BEIRUT, May 17 (UPI).—Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam flew to Abu Dhabi from Qatar yesterday, continuing a tour of Gulf states to brief leaders on the outcome of President Hafez al-Assad's talks in Geneva with President Carter, the Qatar news agency said.

you testified to at the trial, was that true?"

Hall answered, "Yes, it was." Mr. Stroud asked, "Was any part of it false?"

Hall answered, "No." Mr. Stroud did most of the talking on both tapes. On the first tape, Hall said, "Right," when Mr. Stroud said, "You and I know everything you testified to the other day was one false story right after another."

On the stand, Mr. Stroud denied promising Hall and another witness, Jerome Mitchell, early release in exchange for their testimony, as they had charged last week. He also denied offering a minibus to another witness, Eric Junious, for his testimony, as Mr. Junious had said. Mr. Stroud said he and another officer gave Mr. Junious a used minibus after the trial because "I had some very strong feelings about Eric, just as a young man."

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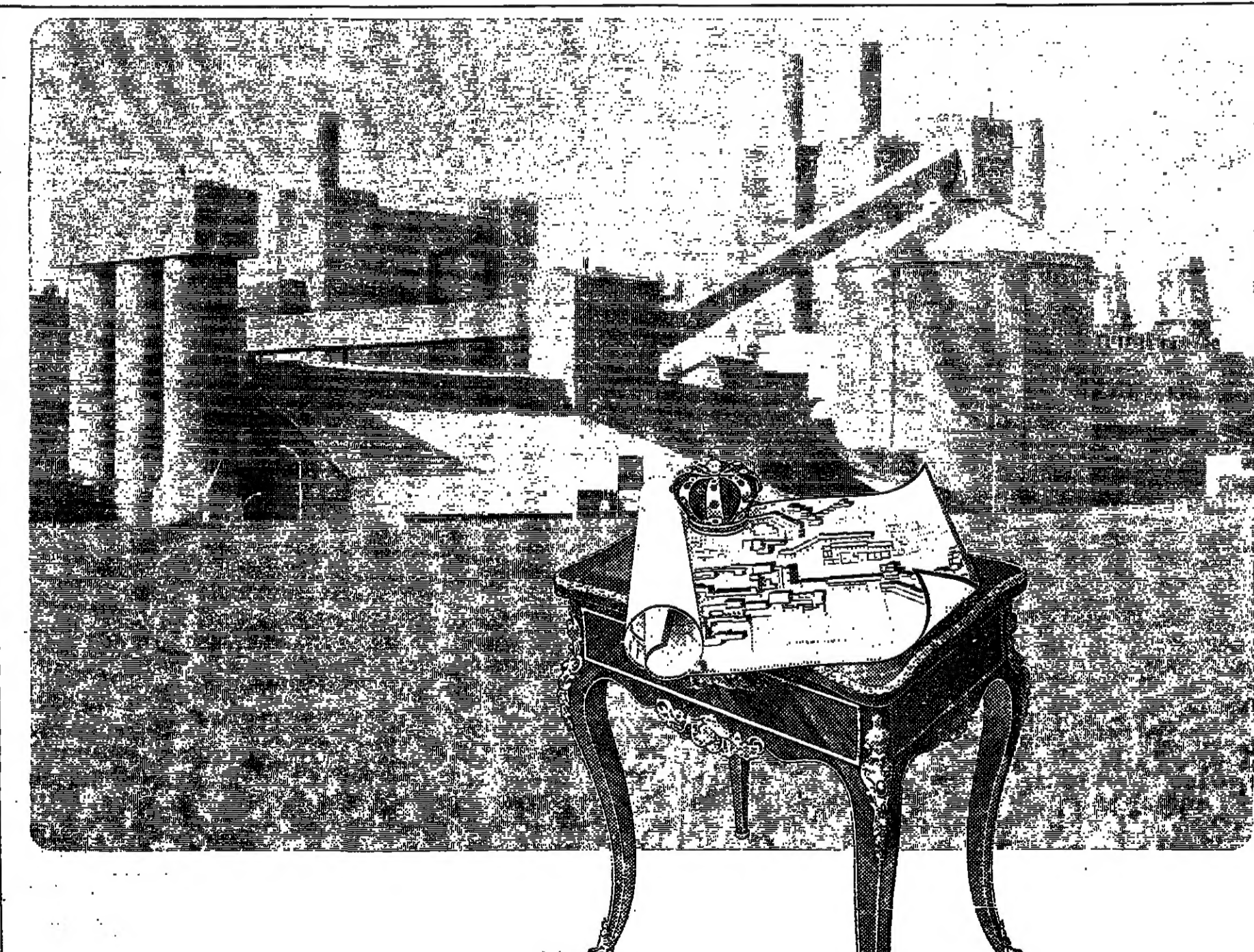
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## Scotland 'Almost Mystical'

## Visitors Seek Highland Roots, Leave Hard Times to History

By Roy Reed

TONGUE, Scotland, May 17 (UPI)—Several thousand descendants of Scottish emigrants have just spent two weeks searching the home country for their roots. Some found a briar patch instead.

A number of Scottish social critics took advantage of a heavily promoted international gathering of clans to remind the country of the reason that many of the visitors' ancestors had left Scotland. They were pushed out by economic change, overcrowding and in some cases by landlords using sheriff's men and fire to get rid of tenants they wished to replace with sheep.

The Highland clearances of the 18th and 19th centuries have been replayed in angry detail in much of the Scottish press while the visitors from the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries toured castles, strolled self-consciously in kilts, listened to bagpipes, drank Scotch and expressed puzzlement over the communion.

The author of several books on the Scottish Highlands attacked as "indecent" the spectacle of descendants of the evicted emigrants being entertained by clan chiefs who are descendants of the evictors.

The visitors did not see it that way. They apparently felt nothing but affection for the glens and hills of their grandparents' stories.

"I feel something almost mystical about it," Jim Reid of McLean, Va., said as he prepared to go to Perthshire, the home of his clan, the Robertsons. "This is a hard and beautiful land."

The visitors could afford a generous nostalgia. Some were as rich as the titled clan chiefs whose ancestors had evicted them. All were well-heeled enough to pay for an expensive two-week holiday that ended with explorations of their clan territories in the remotest Highland valleys.

The 25 or 30 who came to this

tiny resort on the cold, mountainous northern coast had special reason to be interested in the notorious clearances: their hostess, the Countess of Sutherland, was the main living object of the critics' attacks.

Lady Sutherland, a soft-spoken middle-aged woman, is a descendant of the first Duke of Sutherland. He was the wealthy nobleman whose name, rightly or wrongly, became synonymous with the heartless landlord as a result of the Highland clearances.

"All this deserted country," Lady Sutherland said as she drove through the sparsely inhabited valley of the Helmsdale River. "It's rather hard to know what to do with it all. It's just acres of nothing."

The heathered moors rising from the rushing peat-darkened river were planted here and there with pines, some of the 7 million trees that she and her family have set out in recent years to try to make the land more productive.

Reflecting on the 5,000 persons that her ancestor cleared from the estate in the 15 years after 1806, she said they had had to move or starve. The population had grown so great that the thin soil would no longer support it.

The estate of the first duke was over a million acres, stretching from Cape Wrath on the northwestern tip of Scotland to Dunrobin Castle ("a tremendous white elephant," Lady Sutherland said) on the northeastern coast. The present owner has only 100,000 acres and finds that a burden. She and her husband, Charles Janson, a London journalist, spend much of their time deciding how to manage the estate.

They have bought a weekly newspaper and a printing plant. They own a lumber mill. They rent out the farmland for sheep and cattle and they lease several houses to vacationers from abroad.

The Highlands and Islands Development Board reports that people have begun to move back to the Highlands, thanks partly to the North Sea oil industry. Personal income has crept up and now is 95 per cent of that of Britain as a whole. Manufacturing is gaining, with about 17 per cent of the Highlands labor force, up from 10 per cent in 1961.

But the old occupations of farming, forestry and mining continue to decline. Only 5 per cent of the people now make their living on farms. Even the sheep that replaced the peasants have disappeared from many of the hillsides.

Lady Sutherland studied the bare land and contemplated the sins of her ancestor as she led a caravan of cars through the Highlands on the way to Tongue. "I don't feel very responsible," she said. "After all, it's been a while."



ROYAL TOUR—Britain's Queen Elizabeth stops to talk to group of flag-waving children in central Glasgow yesterday on first day of her Silver Jubilee tour.

## Believed Killed by IRA

## Army, Police in Belfast Hunt for U.K. Officer

BELFAST, May 17 (UPI)—Police and army units in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic continued to search today for the body of a British Army officer whom the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) said it had executed.

Security officials said that they are taking seriously the statement issued through the Belfast Republican Press Center that Capt. Robert Nairac, 29, had been seized and executed after allegedly confessing to being a member of the Special Air Service regiment.

Brigadier David Woodford, commander of the 3rd Infantry Brigade in Northern Ireland, denied that Capt. Nairac belonged to the Special Air Service, but said that he had dealings with the SAS and had worked with the SAS on occasions.

Capt. Nairac, of the Grenadier Guards, was described as a liaison officer between the army and the police. He was in civilian clothes when he visited the Three Steps Pub near Park Hill, South Armagh, three miles from the border with the Irish Republic. There were bloodstains on his automobile, which was found outside the pub, indicating that he was seized while in the car. The windshield and side windows had been smashed, and there were dents in the bodywork.

The army became concerned about Capt. Nairac after he failed

to send a prearranged radio signal at midnight on Saturday.

South Armagh is an IRA stronghold and police and army inquiries received little help. An appeal was made to the police in the Irish Republic and they joined in the search south of the border for Capt. Nairac and his abductors.

The special Air Service regiment was ordered into South Armagh in January last year by then Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson after a series of slayings culminated in the killing of 10 Protestant workmen at Kingsmill.

## Fisherman Said Shot Off Portugal

LISBON, May 17 (Reuters)—The Navy Ministry said that there had been an incident yesterday involving a Portuguese patrol vessel and a Spanish fishing boat off Portugal's southern coast.

But a ministry spokesman was unable to confirm a report by the Spanish news agency Cifra that a Spanish fisherman had been shot and killed by a crewman of the Portuguese craft.

Cifra said that the Spanish vessel, the Fico-Ani, was intercepted by the Portuguese patrol and the fisherman was killed by a Portuguese crewman who fired without warning.

as they were driving home from work.

The apparent murder of Capt. Nairac has focused attention on the security issue and could affect local government elections tomorrow.

## Protestant Warning

BELFAST, May 17 (Reuters)—Andy Tyrre, self-styled supreme commander of the Ulster Defense Association, the largest paramilitary organization in Northern Ireland, said today that any member who took part in peace talks with republican guerrillas risked being shot by his colleagues.

The warning came after Sean MacBride, former UN assistant secretary-general and Nobel Peace Prize winner, said that he held secret talks with a Northern Ireland barrister, Desmond Boal, at the demand of the guerrilla groups and drew up draft peace proposals.

Mr. Tyrre said that he knew the meetings had taken place and warned: "If any members of our organization meet the Provisionals (Irish Republican Army) in any way, they face death. Some of our members would feel justified in shooting them."

Mr. MacBride said in Dublin that the talks with Mr. Boal in Northern Ireland and Paris took place after both sides had made it clear that they wanted to talk peace.

## Withheld by 3 Federal Agencies

## U.S. Judge Demands Scientology Documents

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, May 17.—Saying "there is something fishy going on" and that he can no longer believe the government, a Los Angeles federal judge yesterday ordered three federal agencies to give him documents being withheld from the Church of Scientology.

"I'm not going to accept anything the government tells me in this case," said U.S. District Judge Warren Ferguson, "because it has gotten to the point I just don't believe them."

At issue in the Freedom of Information Act suit filed by the church are at least six documents withheld by the U.S. Army, nine by the Department of Defense and 80 to 90 by the State Department. (The church, founded in 1950, calls itself an applied religious philosophy and strives to disseminate information about mental illness.)

The church has filed 23 such suits across the country and has already received more than 40,000 documents from various agencies. However, many of those agencies have withheld certain documents claiming various exemptions cited in the Freedom of Information Act and its 1975 amendments.

## "Something Fishy"

"In these three cases (involving the Army, the Department of Defense and the State Department), something fishy is going on," Judge Ferguson told Assistant U.S. Attorney James Stotter 3d, "and I'm going to find out what is fishy."

"I'm not going to take the word of your client (the government)," he added.

Judge Ferguson did not say if he had any specific suspicions as to why the government might be improperly withholding the documents in question.

Last year, he ruled in favor of the Drug Enforcement Administration's refusal to hand over certain documents to the church, although he characterized most of the withheld data as "silly and innocuous."

## Not U.S. Policy

Mr. Stotter told the court that it has been Justice Department policy not to submit withheld documents voluntarily to judges before court rulings on a motion for summary judgment.

As the result of Judge Ferguson's order, Mr. Stotter said, other plaintiffs in similar suits may ask for reviews of thousands of pages of documents, placing a heavy burden on the courts.

Judge Ferguson responded that his order would set no precedent and in no way bind other judges. "I'm going to see those documents because I am not going to believe your client," he said.

Judge Ferguson said the federal government's obstinance had already caused his court to devote a tremendous amount of time on the case needlessly.

Mr. Stotter and representatives of the U.S. Army and Defense Department were ordered to come to court with the documents in

question for a closed hearing May 27. The judge will then decide if the data should be turned over to the Church of Scientology.

The church has maintained that the federal government for years has been collecting data about it, much of which is inaccurate but which, nevertheless, has been used to discredit it.

A church spokesman accused the federal government yesterday of using "dirty tricks" and discouraging the use of the Freedom of Information Act by forcing citizens into court rather than in voluntarily giving up requested files.

The church cited several instances in which federal agencies said that they had no files on the church, but subsequent litigation proved otherwise. In other instances, federal courts have ordered the release of information that agencies had citing various exemption acts.

One file from the U.S. Department claimed that Scientology takes LSD at ceremonies and "shock who disagree with their said Jeff Friedman, spokesman.

Mr. Friedman said it covered that the report piled from a phone call Labor Department by a of the Internal Revenue and that the report was for preventing scientologists from immigrating United States.

The Labor Department formal apology, the file destroyed and the immigration proceeding was opened, Mr. Friedman said.

© Los Angeles Times

## Obituaries

## Erwin Mueller, 65, Inventor of Microscope; 1st to See A

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—Erwin Mueller, 65, inventor of the world's most powerful microscope and the first man to see an atom, died today at George Washington University Hospital.

Mr. Mueller, professor emeritus of physics at Pennsylvania State University, was admitted to the hospital April 27 after suffering a stroke while attending a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences.

His invention in 1955 of the field ion microscope, the world's most powerful, enabled man to see an atom for the first time.

"It was a sticky day in August in 1955 that I became the first person to see an atom," Mr. Mueller later recalled.

"On that day, the regular array of atoms and a crystal lattice became clearly visible through the field ion microscope which I had developed," he said.

As the atoms—tiny dots—appeared on the microscope screen, magnified two million times, I realized that nearly 20 years of research had reached a significant climax."

Mr. Mueller's earlier inventions include the field-emission microscope, and the atom probe.

In 1975, he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering.

## Gen. William Morgan

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—Gen. Sir William Duthie Morgan, 65, who accepted the surrender at Caserta of the German forces in Italy on April 29, 1945, died Friday, his family said today.

Nearly a million Germans became prisoners by the surrender in Italy, after the British 8th Army and the U.S. 6th Army joined up on the Po River and advanced on a broad front.

Gen. Morgan, a pro soldier, won the Distinguished Service Order and the Cross in World War I. War II, after the evacuation from Dunkerque, he was three times chief of staff to Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, the supreme commander of the Allied forces at the end of the war. Gen. Morgan was chief of British joint services in Washington, 1947-50, retired to become a director.

## Pyotr Dementy

MOSCOW, May 17 (AP)—Vasilyevich Dementyev, Soviet aviation industrialist, credited with developing a of planes and helicopter died, Tass reported.

## 23 Million Said to For Vietnam Con

BANGKOK, May 17 (AP)—More than 23 million cast ballots Sunday in for local councils in Vietnam's 58 provinces as the Voice of Vietnam terday.

The official media elections an effort to grass-roots participation erment. The ruling Communist party's position was not in the elections.

The voting comm southern Vietnam ar meanwhile, that more per cent of former government personnel w the Saigon regime—of by the Communists ago—had been granted to vote.

## Portuguese Defy Bull-Killing Ban

SALVATERRA DE MAGOS, Portugal, May 17 (Reuters)—A campaign to restore the killing of bulls in Portuguese arenas has been stepped up with the execution of four more bulls in defiance of the law.

Two bullfighters, who were cheered by 4,000 fans as they killed the bulls here Sunday, were arrested but released on bail.

At the nearby town of Vila Franca de Xira recently, three bullfighters killed six bulls, but were later released on bail.

All five bullfighters are awaiting trial on charges of breaking the ban of almost two centuries on public killings.

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Companies are not created on the drawing board. Their structure and range of activities are a result of numerous individual developments. At the same time companies are in the center of tensions between diverse interests and demands. One demand is to improve insight into the company both internally and externally. This is also why August Thyssen-Hütte AG, as the parent company of our Group, now has a new name:

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In the meantime also our domestic subsidiaries show their affiliation with the Thyssen Group in their names.

Thyssen's policy of balancing cyclical risks is proving its correctness in the new, very difficult 1976/77 financial year, too. Changes in the structure of the world economy are leading the Thyssen Group onto new ground. We are continuing to pursue this course in order to safeguard the Company's future.

Full details for 1975/76 are given in Thyssen's Annual Report which, together with the brochure "Thyssen 1975/76", is available on request. The Company's complete annual financial statement will be published shortly in the "Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Gazette).

## THYSSEN Information

## Thyssen figures for 1975/76

External sales	DM 20.4 billion
Share of exports	29%
Number of employees (annual average)	139,585
Balance sheet total	DM 13.7 billion
Equity capital	DM 3,595 million
Proportion of fixed and long-term assets covered by equity capital	62%
Proportion of equity capital to balance sheet total	26%
Capital investments	DM 1,145 million
Depreciations and write-downs	DM 883 million
Annual profit	DM 275 million
Additions to reserves	DM 105 million
Dividend, total amount	DM 166 million



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# Is Nationalisation

## Leftists Begin Talks Revision of Joint Program

By James Goldborough

May 17 (UPI).—The began negotiations revise the Common th which it expects ning France in less

Communists and the left met for our hours in the first expected to be sev- of negotiations. The a facing them is na- on which the three differing views. held anything against Communist leader archais when asked if \$100-billion price tag mon Program came talks. Earlier today, ve leader of the Rad- left, the smallest the coalition, had said communists were wrong vice tag on the Com- anist. rather huge ave given these nego- of monetary. The have ridiculed the figures as has much nch press since their a week ago.

It's the Communist defended the party's y. "It is striking that, de the screams of the is press, nobody has o seriously contest our said.

## ood Aid Set N Program

May 17 (AP).—The tes announced today prepared to contribute 30 tons of food aid for tional emergency re- i for by the UN Gen- bly. Bittermann, head of delegation to the gov- dy of the UN World gram, said that the tes hoped other coun- i contribute to the re- posed at a General As- sial session in 1975. agency reserve was at i of grain and 650 tons ith contributions from Norway, West Germany European Economic y. The emergency re- lments food aid pro- the World Food Pro- diaster-stricken coun-

## ess Party Rule n Indian State

DELHI, May 17 (Re- de northeastern Indian Manipur has been plac- presidential rule from ni and its assembly sus- Congress party, led by nister Dorendra Singh, three days ago because ions from its ranks. The party of Prime Minister Desai claims the support of 60 members of the Manipur was the third government to fall in n since its defeat in the eneral elections.

However, it is not only the French right that has attacked the Communist price tag. Le Monde has criticized the figures. Le Nouvel Observateur, a leading leftist weekly, has said that it would take a police state to impose them and Michel Rocard, a leading Socialist party economist, has called them "bizarre."

Much of the Communist plan for raising the minimum wage to \$490 a month, requiring the ratio of highest to lowest salaries to 5 to 1 and cutting unemployment to zero without inflation will probably be left on the bargaining room floor. But several more serious problems must be solved if these negotiations are to be successful.

Present is the question of nationalization. The Communists have increased the number of companies to be nationalized from the nine named in the Common Program. The Communists want to add the four largest steel companies, the largest oil company and Peugeot-Citroen, the second largest auto manufacturer behind state-owned Renault.

Both Socialists and Radicals want to stick to the original nine. Another difficulty is that the Socialists have come up with an ingenious method for indemnification which calls for issuing non-voting stock instead of fixed price bonds.

## Low on the Bourse

The Paris Bourse has been tumbling steadily for years and reached an all-time low of 52 this month. One hundred francs invested in 1961 would be worth 53 francs—in 1977 francs—today. Mr. Rocard has said that indemnification based on stock value would cost virtually nothing. "We think it only fair," he said in an interview yesterday, "to turn capitalism's own techniques against itself."

The Communists, however, claim that the Socialists plan is no nationalization at all, for it would continue to pay dividends on the non-proprietary stock and the stock would continue to be quoted on the Bourse.

Another economic difference to be resolved is the Common Program paragraph that allows workers in any firm to ask the government to have the firm nationalized. Both the Socialists and Radicals want it stricken from the program, while the Communists, who inspired it in 1973, want it maintained.

## Faded Differences

There will be other, noneconomic, matters discussed during this renegotiation, including defense, Europe and human rights, but the differences on those points have faded away with the Communists' recent policy changes. The Communists are now ready to accept direct elections to the European Parliament and maintenance of French nuclear forces. The Socialists support direct elections, but still are vague on nuclear armament.

Despite their differences, each party today spoke of its "desire to succeed." It seemed clear that none of the three planned an intransigent stand that would jeopardize the left's strong position today.



HOT SPOT—Fireman George Gyor, fighting a fire in a brewery in South Bend, Ind., was almost struck by a falling timber. Moments later roof collapsed on him. He escaped and was treated for minor injuries.

## Bandit Shows Small Change Of Heart

MAYEN, West Germany, May 17 (UPI).—The would-be robber looked disappointed after breaking into a gas station and demanding money at gunpoint from the attendant. "I'm not interested in small change," said the masked man.

He left behind 1,500 marks (\$825) in small change and fled by car.

## Curfew Lifted In Pakistan City; Troops Stay On

LAHORE, Pakistan, May 17 (Reuters).—An army-enforced curfew was lifted here today for the first time since martial law was imposed nearly four weeks ago.

Some troops still patrolled the Punjab capital, Pakistan's second biggest city with a population of more than two million, but there were no incidents.

Life was quickly returning to normal in the city, which has been one of the main centers for the last 10 weeks of opposition agitation. Opponents want to force Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to resign over disputed general elections in March.

Mr. Bhutto put three cities—Lahore, Karachi and Hyderabad—under martial law on April 21 in an effort to check political violence.

Authorities decided to lift the curfew in Lahore after three days passed without any significant demonstrations or violence. The curfew has been steadily relaxed in Karachi and Hyderabad but not yet completely lifted.

## Dissidents Claim Poland Keeping Protesters in Jail

WARSAW, May 17 (UPI).—The public prosecutor's office took steps yesterday to continue holding four leading dissidents under arrest for more than 48 hours, dissident sources said.

The four dissidents, who were transferred to an inquiry prison, were identified as Jack Kuron, Antoni Maciejewicz, Adam Michnik and Piotr Naimski. They are members of the Workers Defense Committee. A fifth committee member, Mirosław Chojecki, is expected to be jailed as soon as his 48-hour detention has elapsed.

Police also arrested five supporters of the Workers Defense Committee, the sources said. All are charged under a law prohibiting contacts with foreign organizations harmful to the interests of the Polish state.

The sources said the arrests were aimed at keeping the Workers Defense Committee from holding a regular mass here Friday for Cracow student Stanislaw Pyjas, who was found dead May 7 under mysterious circumstances.

## India Won't Use Atomic Weapons, Desai Declares

NEW DELHI, May 17.—Prime Minister Morarji Desai said yesterday that nuclear weapons are meant only for destruction and won't be used by India even for its defense, the Los Angeles Times reported.

"This country is in no danger from attack be assured of that," he told a press conference, the second he's held since taking office March 24.

In the event of war, Mr. Desai said, the nation would rely on a conventional army and weapons and the "courage of the people." The highly moralistic Prime Minister, 61, previously has expressed grave concern about the use of nuclear devices, including explosions for peaceful purposes.

Mr. Desai, noting his personal view that nuclear weapons must disappear from the earth, said he believes in using nuclear energy.

## Moscow, Tokyo Agree on Fishing

MOSCOW, May 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Japan reached an "agreement in principle" today on most major points in their lengthy negotiations on a new provisional fishing treaty.

A Japanese source said: "We can see now a bright picture for the end of the negotiations."

The report followed a 55-minute meeting at the Soviet Fishing Ministry between Soviet Fisheries Minister Alexander Ishkov and Japanese Fishing and Agriculture Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Mr. Ishkov presented a Soviet response to what was billed as a "final offer" by Mr. Suzuki for the latest round of negotiations.

The talks have been going on formally since March 15. Japanese sources declined to describe how the major issues were settled at the meeting, saying legal experts were still meeting in an effort to put the accords into writing.

## 15 Arrested in Italy In Gun-Running Case

ROME, May 17 (UPI).—The police have announced the arrest of 15 persons they said were involved in an international gun-running ring that sent weapons mainly to the Middle East. They identified 14 of those arrested as Italians and the 15th as a Greek.

The ring ran its operations through a fictitious import-export company in Rome and dealt with armory cars, missiles, electronic detonating equipment, explosives, submachine guns and pistols, the police said. They said the arrests were made after four months of investigation that began when they found arms and documents in an apartment frequented by suspected members of an Italian kidnapping ring.

## Tito Is Honored

BELGRADE, May 17 (UPI).—Parliament has approved giving President Tito for the third time the Order of National Hero—Yugoslavia's highest decoration—for his "exceptional merits" in war and peacetime.

## Protests Keep Narita Shut

## Japanese Airport a \$2-Billion White Elephant

By John Saar

NARITA, Japan, May 17 (WP).—Narita Airport is a melancholy place, a vision of the future imprisoned in barbed wire and bad blood.

In 1966, the designers envisaged an automated gateway to take international air travelers in and out of Japan with magnificent efficiency. Instead, they blundered into a series of bitter conflicts with the surrounding population that have turned the airport and support facilities into a \$2-billion white elephant.

The airport was completed in 1973, but no airliners have landed. Instead there have been riots and four deaths. The airport has remained closed, with interest and maintenance costs mounting at more than \$150,000 a day.

Now the government has begun a drive to open the airport in November. Success is by no means certain. As in the past, police action has rekindled the anger of farmers, students and human rights organizations ranged against it, mostly for environmental reasons.

Police recently demolished two steel towers that had blocked landings on the sole runway and that had been symbols of resistance. A riot followed and the fourth death occurred when a 27-year-old protester was struck by a police tear-gas grenade. Leftist student leaders vowed to fight back with "guerrilla warfare." Because of the strife, the airport is defended like an army base. A semi-permanent garrison of 2,000 police guards the perimeter and approaches. Intruder detector systems, high-barbed wire fences and ground entanglements back them up.

Even so, some employees don't

feel safe. One nervous airline official sped past a shack occupied by demonstrators and crouched behind the wheel. "We have to speed up or we shall be hurt," Nario Sano of Japan Air Lines said.

The heart of the airport is deserted. The assemblage of huge, shuttered buildings is a futuristic Palace of Versailles, or perhaps the set of a science-fiction thriller. An occasional police bus dunes across the dazzling white acres of concrete.

Nearby are five new hotels. A maintenance man polishing the doors of one finished three years ago said: "We will open when the airport does."

A 800-man maintenance force runs the machinery and sweeps away the dust. Electric clocks show the time. The rescue crews have been on 24-hour duty for the last three years.

From the roof of the main lobby a computer-controlled voice makes meaningless flight announcements. In the operations center, air traffic controllers practice with nonexistent aircraft. "It's been very disappointing," said Higuichi Etsuiki, who was assigned to Narita in 1974 as a \$11,600-a-year controller. He spends his time checking equipment and training on a simulator.

Nearly everything that could go wrong has happened. Under the main terminal is a huge catacomb, dimly lit and partly flooded. It is an embryonic station for the super express trains which were to have carried air passengers the 40 miles to Tokyo in only 30 minutes. Local opposition has blocked construction of the track and there is considerable doubt that it will ever be built. Foreign airlines have objected to moving to Narita, because of the lengthy commute. Their passengers will have to travel

70-minutes on another rail line or drive on a busy highway, a trip that can take three hours. The taxi fare will be around \$54.

The airport also has been left without a fuel supply. Residents, concerned over the dangers of an underground pipeline carrying jet fuel, were able to prevent its completion. Recently the airport authority negotiated rail transport of the fuel and use of a temporary pipeline.

The decision to build the Narita Airport was made in 1966 after it became apparent that the existing Tokyo airport at Haneda was reaching its traffic limits.

Observers, who charge the airport authority with consistent mismanagement, say the initial blunder was the worst.

The farmers, who had not been consulted in advance by the government, found allies among ultra-leftist student groups who saw Narita as a focus for opposition to the government. By paying compensation and offering alternate land in some cases, the authority was able to buy out nearly all the farmers.

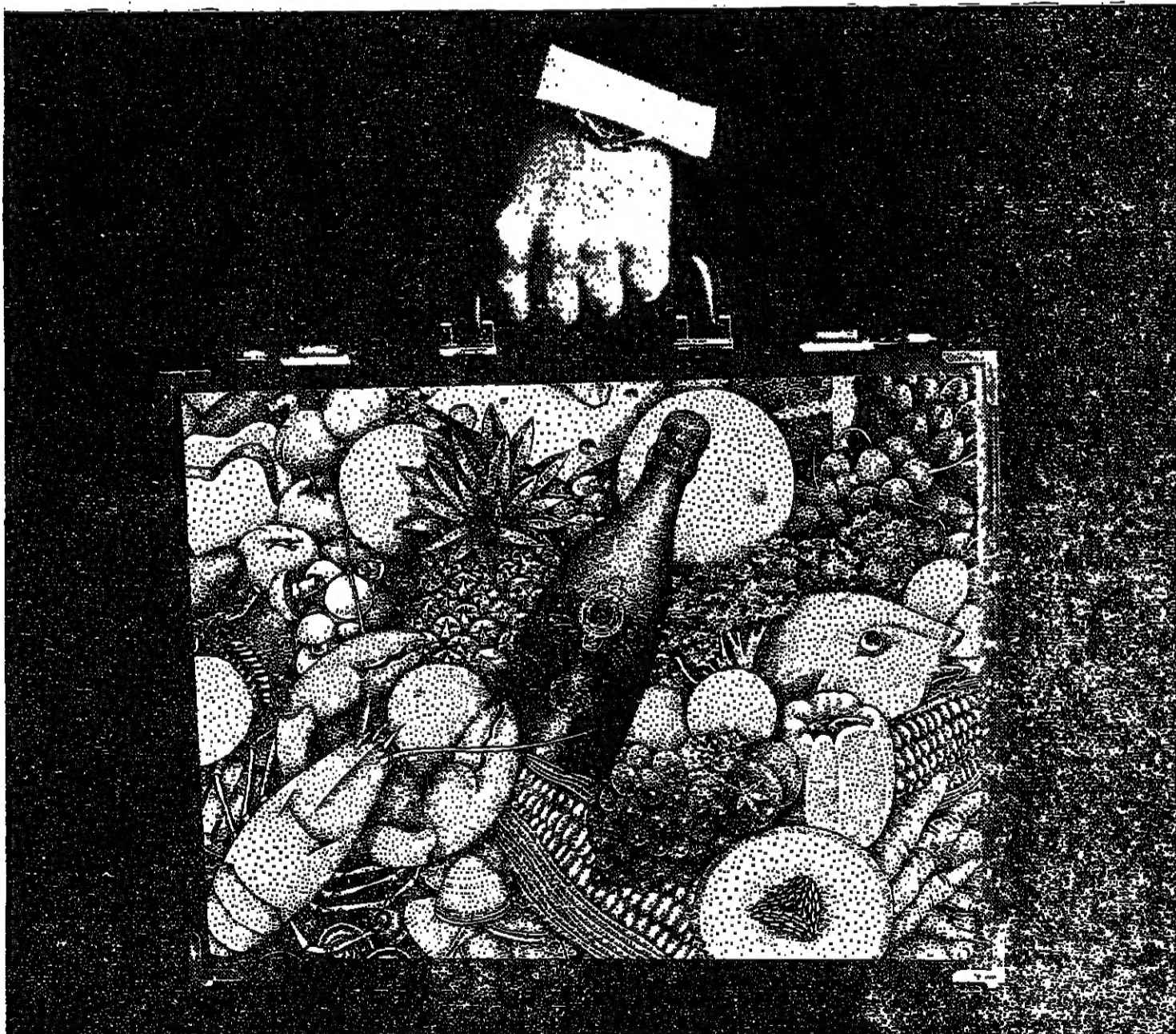
A big loser is Japan's national carrier, Japan Air Lines. The company hired 3,000 extra employees and spent \$155 million in building hangars, a computerized cargo terminal and flight kitchens. All are idle. In Narita, New Town, thousands of houses and apartments built for airport employees are empty. The town, intended to house 60,000 people, has a population of 9,000.

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## War in Southern Africa

There has been a good deal of speculation lately whether President Carter has found a real job for Vice-President Mondale as well as whether that job was to impress Premier Vorster of South Africa or Ambassador Young of the United States. But when President Kaunda of Zambia announced that a state of war existed between his country and Rhodesia, this Mondale-Young chatter seemed very unimportant. For Mr. Young is responsible, at the conference in Maputo, Mozambique, for assisting in seeking what UN Secretary-General Waldheim has called "just and peaceful solutions" to the "unacceptable situations" in Rhodesia and Namibia. And it is very doubtful now, however just the solutions may be, that peaceful ones can be achieved.

To be sure, the Zambia-Rhodesia war had a very gradual start. Rhodesia resented the forces of Joshua Nkomo using Zambia as a base, and sent warnings to President Kaunda through Foreign Secretary Owen of the United Kingdom—and Kaunda's response was a virtual declaration of war. But this same situation exists with respect to Mozambique, and there are a number of "front-line" states which simply do not believe there can or should be a peaceful solution to the situations in Rhodesia, Namibia or South Africa. In part this is caused by justified suspicions of the white governments directly involved: in part it springs from suspicion

of other white governments who, as President Machel of Mozambique put it, want "African puppets."

And it is, of course, perfectly true that such Western nations as the United States do not want the Soviet Union to have African puppets in Angola or Mozambique any more than President Machel wants African puppets influenced by the British or Americans in Rhodesia or South Africa. But it is also true that, as the Geneva conference proved, the African groups do not trust one another any more than they trust white colonialists. Out of Geneva—which might have provided a rational transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia—came the distinct impression that the best-organized guerrillas did not want votes, but military victory, because they had more actual bullets than potential ballots.

So the Maputo conference has indeed a difficult task if it is to avoid what Mr. Waldheim rightly called "a disaster of grave dimensions." Just what the American role can be is doubtful: Mr. Young will be meeting his most serious challenge, the Carter administration its first real foreign crisis. It goes to the conference committed to majority rule by peaceful means: its black fellow-participants are certainly even more strongly committed to the goal. But how can they be convinced that the means are both possible and, in the end, more fruitful for their people?

## Squeeze on Cyprus

The situation in the eastern Mediterranean is dismal. Turkey's forces continue to occupy a disproportionate share of Cyprus, and Turkey's politicians continue to block negotiations that would restore the unity of the island nation and make possible coexistence between Turkish and Greek Cypriots. At home Turks indulge a cultural identity crisis whose prolongation takes Turkey ever farther from its postwar Western orientation. Meanwhile, the United States is still locked out of Turkish bases that are important to the defense of the whole Western alliance. The Greeks, mistaking for partiality the Carter administration's efforts to play the careful broker toward Turkey, sulk. The possibility of a local war between these two NATO partners, arising from their dispute over demarcation of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea, cannot be ruled out.

ministration. In a power play as misguided as it was well intentioned, elements acting in the name of Greece—though perhaps not to its ultimate benefit—threatened to remove much of the administration's bargaining power with the Turks. The administration, in an unbecoming failure of nerve, acquiesced.

So the focus moves to Ankara, where elections are to be held on June 5. The key question is not whether Prime Minister Demirel or ex-Prime Minister Ecevit wins but whether either can secure the absolute majority that would let him rule without dependence on the anti-Western National Salvation party, which wields the balance of power. As resentful as they are of what they see as gross American sensitivity, Turkish politicians like Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit are not oblivious to Turkey's long-term advantage in developing in league with the West. Either one, with a mandate, could conceivably make the small gestures that would start to break the Cyprus deadlock. Meanwhile, Washington stands ready to mediate the ticking Aegean dispute. With a great deal of diplomatic skill and luck, and a little more recognition by Congress of its responsibilities, the summer could bring better days. One hesitates to contemplate the alternative.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Special Relations

Britain's Prime Minister, James Callaghan, has set off a splendid row in London by appointing his son-in-law to be ambassador to Washington. Temperatures are running particularly high within the Prime Minister's own Labor party. Beneath the furious charges of nepotism there is doubtless another and more substantial issue. The ambassador-designate, Peter Jay, has been for 10 years the economics columnist of the London Times, and his view of the world has not been terribly flattering to the socialist verities that the Labor Party cherishes. The charge of nepotism appears, in fact, to be a bum rap. The choice of Mr. Jay evidently owes more to his old friend David Owen, the new foreign minister. But the incident brings up a perennial question: What's an ambassador for?

Peter is 37. Mr. Jay is 40. Mr. Carter is 52. Secretary of State Vance is 60. Amy is 9. So what? Then there was the hint that the embassy had been inviting the wrong people to its parties—these affairs are said to be either too stiff or, according to an alternative rumor, too frivolous for a country in such economic trouble. It's the sort of stuff that governments put around when they're embarrassed.

Governments have their own reasons for moving diplomats, and ambassadors of all ages are welcome in this capital. Americans are a broad-minded people, who also will not hold family associations, or previous newspaper connections, against a foreign visitor. But there is no pleasure in seeing Sir Peter leave. He has ably represented his government here, working with notable grace and skill at a disheartening time, when the main business between the two countries was a series of divisive crises of economic policy and finance. His successor will arrive at a happier moment, as North Sea oil begins to balance Britain's international accounts, strengthen the pound and lift the spirits of British diplomacy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

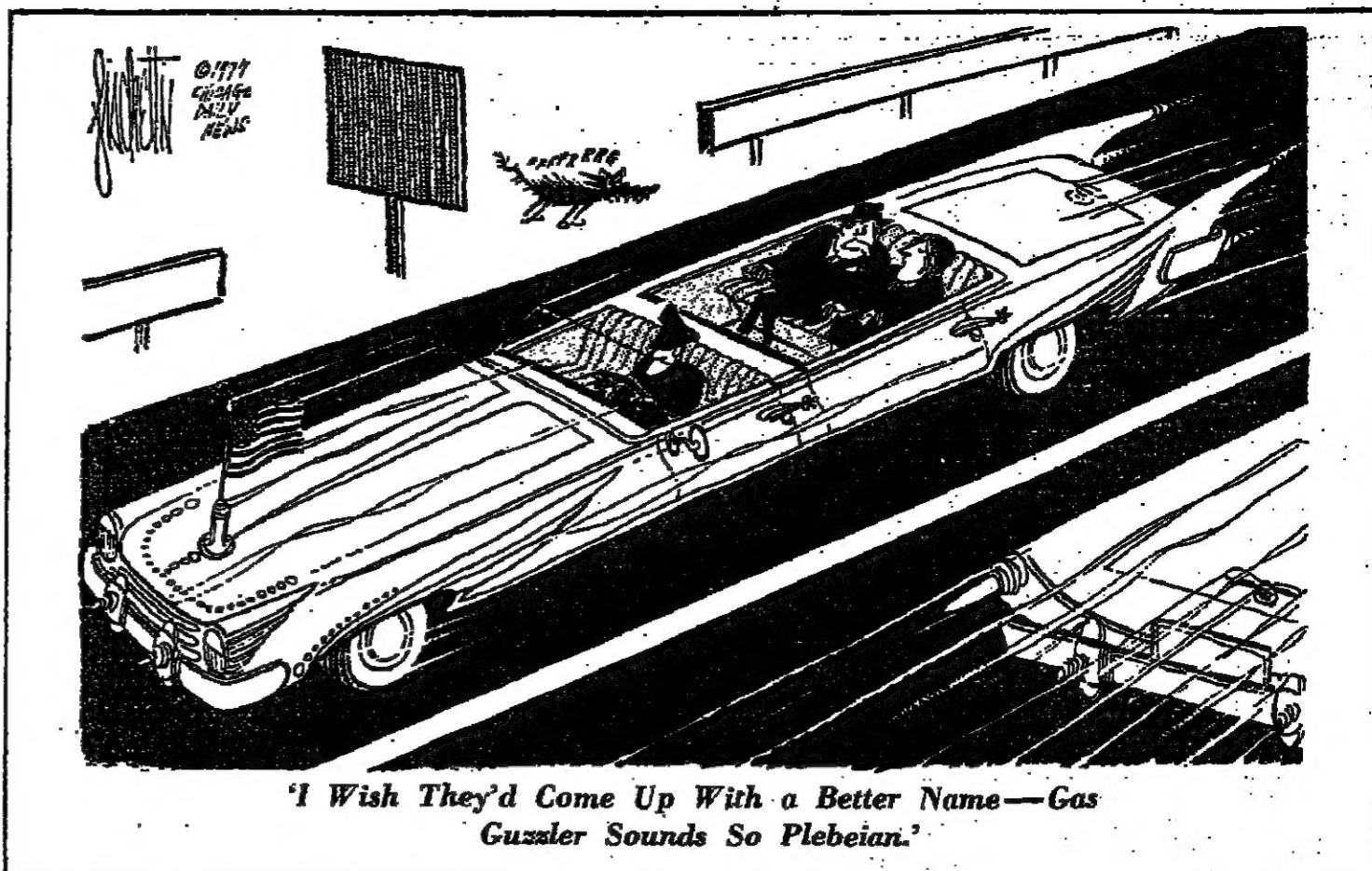
May 18, 1892

VALENCIA—What destiny awaits the little King of Spain, Alfonso XIII? Now that the coronation is done, political astrologers and prophets of all shades are busy casting the horoscope of the 16-year-old boy King, who has now assumed the sceptre of this ancient but distressed kingdom. Republicanism, Separatism and Carlism are regarded as definite dangers. His reign will not be an easy one.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 18, 1927

OMAHA, Neb.—Lieutenant Eric Nelson, one of the four original United States Army aviators, is completing the special trip without a mishap and considered one of the flying "aces" of the American Army, loomed today as another entrant for the New York-to-Paris flight. It is very possible that Lieutenant Nelson will attempt the flight if Charles Lindbergh, or the others, fail in the attempt.



## Light—or Into the Heart of Darkness?

By C. L. Sulzberger

VIENNA—Few people are very optimistic about the outcome of Vice-President Mondale's talks with South African Prime Minister Vorster. No doubt Vorster is moving gradually to help in creating a new, multiracial Rhodesian state (to be called Zimbabwe) and an independent South-West Africa (Namibia).

But if any attempt is made by Mondale to link the prospects of Zimbabwe and Namibia to a change in South Africa's own racial exclusion policy of apartheid, such an approach is doomed to failure. Even though the 61-year-old Vorster may decide to retire earlier than expected, it is unlikely that would materially affect the issue.

Mondale was briefly irked that Andrew Young, U.S. envoy to UN, should have chosen this very moment of negotiation to stir up a fuss by visiting South Africa. But, although the administration regards Young as an excellent, valuable official, he admittedly shoots from the hip too much. Partly for the latter reason, Mondale has been given a specifically major role in southern African affairs and was sent here.

### U.S. Pressure

The Vice-President can stress to Vorster that South Africa will be under pressure from Carter for between four and eight years, to reform its racial policy. Washington is mobilizing American business concerns with South African branches to end discrimination among their workers. Twelve leading companies have already produced a declaration to this effect and further steps are planned.

Although there are helpful signs Vorster is willing to cooperate in settling problems in Rhodesia and Namibia, there is no sign of yield on the fundamental question of apartheid in South Africa. Mondale will almost certainly tell him that if he continues to dodge even future commitments to change this system, that fact unavoidably influences South Africa's relations with the U.S.A. and Western Europe. But Vorster has shown himself unwilling to concede of handover majority power to the blacks or being prepared to discuss progress in that direction.

Before his inauguration President Carter had recognized "a growing commitment among U.S. black leaders to strengthen U.S. relations with black African countries" and there is no doubt that this is being done. Relations with Nigeria and Zaire have improved recently and they are as bad as indicated with Angola and Mozambique. But the white community in South Africa, led by tough, self-righteous Afrikaners, simply believes blacks are "different," not better or worse, and should never be in a position to influence whites.

Human nature can change but it moves at snail's pace in South Africa. A new multiracial Zimbabwe without Ian Smith at the head will probably exist within 18 months and, at about the same time, a free Namibia. And on these subjects Mondale's Vienna trip may help.

But it cannot produce concrete results on apartheid—or on the alternative of partitioning South Africa so that the white minority has a much smaller share of the national territory it now holds (87 per cent). Moreover, if pressure is applied too quickly, it might produce rivers of blood.

### Author's Views

On this subject I talked recently with Laurens Van Der Post, 71-year-old South African-born author and explorer who lives in Britain. He is an old-

fashioned liberal who acknowledges that Vorster is "not my type" and adds:

"Violence is not an African trait. The African can be violent in moments of passion but not for protracted periods. This type of violence has been introduced from sophisticated areas like Russia. Africa's wars are tribal conflicts or brief wars of passion. There is nothing comparable to Indochina. Look at Rhodesia where 6 million Africans have

been unable to destroy or even do much damage to 288,000 Europeans.

"But a genuinely free multiracial Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) can be established and other lands like Zambia, Zaire and Mozambique would naturally follow into such an arena of Western thought. All this would compel South Africa to do the same. If the U.S. and Britain stand firm for majority rule in Rhodesia, without outside coercion, the Africans can

be regenerated. But right now Africa is heading back to the heart of darkness."

"The thing for the United States to do is not to take sides but to stand for what is right. Carter can be a remarkable phenomenon if he aims steadily at a universal ethic with no other considerations." To me it seems the purpose of Mondale's visit here is to clear away shrubbery from the administration's ultimate moral and political target.

## Spain's Communist Problem

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MADRID—As one of the self-proclaimed sponsors of democracy for a country with a violent political history, Spain's Communist party has done nothing yet to merit criticism from other political parties guiding Spain out of the Franco era, a record the shows calculation for the present, not future intentions.

Claiming a total of 170,000 card-carrying members, the party of aging Santiago Carrillo has opted for this sensible policy: Give up illusions about restoring the old flag of Republican Spain (permanently lowered when Gen. Franco took power 36 years ago); accept the newly restored Spanish monarchy; cooperate in electing a new 591-member parliament in the June 15 election.

Further, the party's official platform is modest. Communist operatives told us they are pressing for nationalization only in the manufacture and distribution of electrical power "for the time being." But even this would have to wait their coming to power. There is not the slightest chance of the party capturing even a small corner of the government that will take over after the election next month. Indeed, the Communists expect no more than 10 per cent of the vote, if that.

With a record so deceptively benign, and parading its declaration of independence from Moscow, the Communist party of Spain has persuaded some politi-

cians of the non-Communist left that not only is it not a threat but that it will be a positive advantage to the left-of-center political spectrum. Such conclusions, obviously premature, are certainly not held by the center, the right and the not inconsiderable far right.

### Military Rumble

When Adolfo Suarez, King Juan Carlos's personal choice as Prime Minister last July and his choice to remain Prime Minister after the June elections, legalized the party early this year, the rumble in the military was far deeper and more explosive than generally understood. "The King personally persuaded the chiefs of the army and air force not to resign," one insider told us. "It was not easy."

Sitting as the army's supreme advisory board, 22 three-star generals accepted legalization of the party but "reprimanded" the government for doing it. In any other Western country, such criticism would be tantamount to sedition.

The Communists know how much the military hates and fears them, which partly accounts for their good behavior (the May Day riots were inspired by anarchists, Trotskyists and Maoists).

Making trouble now, while still weak, could be disastrous for the party. But the more important reason for good behavior is different: The really critical pe-

riod for democracy—and hence the Communists' opening—is not during the election campaign but immediately following.

### Franco Blamed

"As soon as we install a democratically elected government," a centrist Suarez backer told us, "most Spaniards just assume Europe and America will move in and make everything all right for us. They blame Franco for our international exile all those years. They are wrong. Europe and America had solid economic reasons for not helping us and those reasons still exist."

These economic reasons are: Dangerous balance-of-payments deficits; up to 4 million overseas workers now beginning to return unemployed (with a consequent decline in remittances to families); stagnant growth; an external debt of \$13 billion; huge inflation. That is the kind of running room made for a highly organized, centrally directed party like the Communists, ready to move as voters react to the bad news after the election. The Communists' potential for trouble will then come into view.

Thus, the campaign is deceptively quiet, with two coalitions competing for power in the first election in 41 years: Suarez, a centrist, privately backed by the King and perceived by most voters as backed by President Carter (because he agreed under heavy pressure to give Suarez a state visit in Washington); and the savvy, tough-minded, center-right candidate, Manuel Fraga, unfairly accused of being a Francoist even though he was fired from Franco's cabinet in 1959 for liberalizing press censorship, among other courageous actions.

In prospect is a Suarez-Fraga coalition government probably headed by Suarez, with no clear ideology but with towering problems for which Europe's most volatile electorate will demand solutions. That's when the Communist party will show its real face, and the betting here is strong that, before long, the party's claim to follow the democratic path will disappear. It will emerge as the instrument of revolutionary change in a post-Franco era for the country that had seven constitutions and 14 different governments between 1812 (the end of the Napoleonic era) and 1931.

That is not exactly a promising foundation to support the gallant effort by the new Spain to achieve true democracy. Despite their present good behavior, the Communists must be factored in as a major additional threat to future democratic government.

Paris.

### Carter on Rights

It has been a long wait for humanity: from Magna Carta to Jimmy Carter. King John granted the Great Charter of English personal and political liberty in 1215; Jimmy Carter expressed his concern about the issue of human rights in 1977. Humanity has waited at least 762 years for these two great ideas concerning human rights to become a reality. Now we read "Carter Human Rights Stance Showing Signs of Moderation" (Herald, May 12). At this rate, I fear these great ideas will still be just ideas long after humanity is gone.

SANDY WOLF

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.  
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## Way's Mrs. Environment

M. Friedman

—It was a grim Norway's Stavanger quarters for government fighting the worst North Sea oil spill from the seabed n-faced police of-shouldered unis-ent officials per-sonalists launched ag-ions and scientists doomsday news-ek containing more-els of crude oil. pert blue-eyed and woman strode into crowd, huddling to series of events-oleum's Bravo 14 i festive. Reporters nd her, snapping-ly firing. The lashed a smile and way out of the star-

politician's wife or her singing for the xway's Environment-ies Brundtland, i, hard-hitting gov-ol, often mentioned-er. Not only is and Norway's most-erment leader, she-er of four, the wife-Conservative party-ose party rival her-erity Labor party,-captivated by this-olitics. In the two-egan fighting for-ty's proposed libe-aw. Mrs. Brundt-a to the top of her-ship. She seems not-ut to practice he-est policy. Ac-veral accounts, the- Norwegian govern-illips Petroleum to-urlessness had caus-own in the Bravo-istic safety valves.-ore an official fac-ct on the disaster,-as implied that the-was lax in enforcing

Norway's  
Environment  
Minister  
Gro Harlem  
Brundtland

Mrs. Brundtland likes it less, she said, as she slipped a cognac with her husband when the blow-out at Bravo 14 was over. "There are disadvantages. I'm not home enough. My children understand, but I suffer." Mrs. Brundtland is often on the road or in the air, attending meetings, making speeches, dedicating projects. "We see each other every morning for breakfast," she said. "We drink tea together. It's a chance for us to talk." When she's in Oslo, she often arrives home after 9 p.m.

Despite her position, Mrs. Brundtland, who wears trim suits and high heels, effuses femininity. She says that because of her rank, she is sheltered from men who discriminate against women. In her private life, she says, "I wouldn't have anything to do with men who aren't liberated." She is single-minded about the projects she wants for Norway: a tough anti-pollution bill encompassing all kinds of emissions, as well as an urban-planning law that would tighten regulations for land use and construction.

But Mrs. Brundtland's ambition does not go beyond her current job. "We have so much to do," she says, "I can't see beyond it."



AP

Nevertheless, Mrs. Brundtland says it's important for women to go into government. "There are four women ministers in Norway in a Cabinet of 16. Mrs. Brundtland feels that through their feminine values, they have changed government policy. 'I think I've been able to increase the importance of environmental issues because I'm a woman,' she said. 'I've imposed the thinking of women and this is one reason we need women in politics. We need women's values.'

Even if Mrs. Brundtland shies away from ambition, she may well become Norway's first woman premier. In a surprise move, the Labor party elected her its vice-chairman two years ago. And while Premier Odvar Nordli has come out of the oil disaster slightly tarnished, Mrs. Brundtland has become a national hero. "She's the best we've got," said one prominent Norwegian journalist, "she's super."

## Flowers for Salads and Heartier Dishes

THE purslane and the nasturtium probably bear the only flowers known to be edible," wrote Raymond Oliver, the famous restaurateur of the three-star Grand Vefour of Paris, who then proceeded to name 10 other edible flowers. Not only are many flowers edible, if hardly indispensable, but they have been eaten at least since early Roman times and are still being eaten all over the world. Marigold petals, strung into garlands and hung up to dry, are then used to flavor Russia's banya sauce, while the blue flowers of a plant related to fenugreek are used for seasoning in the same country. A small dark-brown flower called *badiani khazai* goes into one spice mixture of India, and a small purple flower called *mawal* into another. In Lower California, Indians eat the scarlet blossoms of the ocotillo, a plant of the candlewood family, despite its redoubtable defense, provided by thick-set spines all along its stalks.

Medieval and Renaissance cooking made considerable use of flowers (sometimes with an eye fixed rather on medicine than on gastronomy), either directly or in the form of flavorings derived from the extraction of their oils or from distilling. The 17th and 18th centuries followed suit, employing flowers much more freely than we do today.

The venerable Café Procope (which still exists) opened in Paris in 1686, serving creamy desserts flavored with orange petals or rose petals, using bergamot and carnation waters in its flavorings, and offering sherbet containing rose petals. At the same period roast chicken or pork were often garnished with roses, primroses or violets, and

the same flowers were made into pies, as were hawthorn buds. Roses also flavored cakes, wafers and sauces.

In our own times, without wandering from the category of flowers in the narrowest sense, we can draw up a fairly lengthy list of the uses of their petals, as distinguished from the eating of flower bulbs (tulip or hyacinth), seeds, leaves or buds (capers and cloves are flower buds) or even honey, and ignoring also their beverages—flower teas, flower wines, flower liqueurs.

One of the commonest uses of flowers as food is perhaps marginal: candied or crystallized flower petals, which are popular among peoples as diverse as the

English and the Japanese, are perhaps not much more than prettified sugar.

In another category of foods where flowers often turn up—salads—their role may often be to appeal to the eye, but they can appeal to the palate as well. Disraeli's comment, "They say primroses make a capital salad," has already been quoted in this space, but we might add to it now an observation made by Helmut Schiller, of the New York Museum of Natural History: "Violets make a very tasty salad substitute."

Salads have been adorned, or seasoned, with the petals of roses, carnations, camellias, nasturtiums, poppies, dandelions, dahl-

ias, lotuses, gentians, purslane, bergamots (the herb, which adds a delicate pungency to the dish, not the citrus fruit) and especially chrysanthemums which have even worked their way into literature. A recipe for chrysanthemum salad is given in "Francillon," a play by Alexandre Dumas; it was reproduced in 1929 in an all-flower menu served at Paris's three-star Lesserie restaurant to celebrate the inauguration of the flower gardens of the Bois de Vincennes.

Flowers enter into heartier dishes also. The well-known Parisian seafood restaurant Prunier has served Mediterranean red mullet with jasmine and Rosemary Hemphill, in "Fragrance and Flavor," gives a recipe for pork sausage with anise and bergamot flowers. There are more than 200 recipes in Lorna Woodring Smith's "The Forgotten Art of Flower Cooking," including such substantial dishes as duck with day-lilies and venison steak with marigolds.

Rose-petal jam is still made at home in England, and so is rose-petal jelly, eaten with game. The dried petals of lemon-scented geraniums provide an unusual and delicate flavoring. Elderflower water, rosewater and orange-flower water are obtainable in some gourmet food stores and pharmacies, and so are dried marigold flowers, though they are rare.

The least appreciated use of flowers at a dinner occurred at the climax of a banquet given by the Roman Emperor Helioagabalus, when the ceiling opened and showered the guests with petals in such profusion that several of them were smothered.

(c) 1977 by Waverley Root

## Christie's Makes Debut in New York Amid Doubts About Success of Sale

NEW YORK, May 17 (Reuters). Christie's, the London auction house, made its U.S. debut last night, selling more than \$4 million worth of paintings in the space of 90 minutes.

The sale was Christie's opening shot in a transatlantic battle with Sotheby's for auction-world leadership.

In one transaction, retired Philadelphia businessman Raymond Klein paid \$680,000 for an almost life-sized Renoir nude. A man described by Christie's as a New York collector bought a Van Gogh painting of a peasant in a field for \$880,000, the evening's top price.

Christie's chairman, Jo Floyd, who acted as auctioneer, said he was very pleased with the evening. But whether the sale was a success or not was a question that

vexed the audience as it left Christie's new \$1.5-million headquarters on Park Avenue.

Christie's said that the sales totaled \$4,172,000; paintings which did not meet their reserve prices were worth \$3,062,000.

Although Mr. Floyd declared himself satisfied with the sales, experts cited the large number of paintings which failed to meet their reserves. The Renoir bought for \$680,000 was valued at between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

Meanwhile, Christie's competitor in New York, Sotheby's Parke Bernet, chose yesterday to announce the results of a two-day sale of impressionists and moderns it held last week.

That sale had a bid total of \$6,537,000 and net sales of \$5,031,000. Eighty-six of the 118 paintings offered were sold.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

K. May 17 (UPI).—New York Times says:

### Plays

and I," a revival of Rogers and Hammerstein starring Yul Brynner played the King in 1941, and Constance Anna, the Victorian who goes to Bangkok, English lessons, "is dated and untroubled," as says. "Even its lightened with either a sweetly sentimental drama of the piecing of the King to yve—builds most satisfactory least a great actor very least a great actor." And the current is "handsomely staged, admirably how the way musicals always they were efficient," ad that knack of being rite a musical score every number seemed embracing," and Ham-lyrics "were more apt," more humorous than t they worked. It's "a lovely musical for nories or dreams."

"The Three Sisters" is "probably Chekhov's most complex play," Clive Barnes says. This production, directed by Frank Dunlop, who is assisted by a "marvelous group of actors," is "full of small felicities and large insights." As the sisters, Rosemary Harris's Olga "bends gracefully in the wind"; Ellen Burstyn's Masha "is more spirited"; and as Irina, Torah Fuchs is "at times a little too mannered, but rising magnificently to the demands of the last act." The men were usually good, including Denholm Elliott, René Auberjonois and Austin Pendleton. Barnes calls this "a muted, accurate, honest play. It screams with understatement and takes pains as the familiar."

### Films

"Black and White in Color," a French film directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud, "starts out a broad, obvious, rather pious comedy peopled by musical comedy types, but turns into something much more complex as it goes along," Vincent Canby says. "It is less about the senselessness of war than it is about the way extraordinary times and circum-

stances can create leaders." It is set in West Africa in late 1914. A French trading post lives in mutual boredom with a tiny German garrison, until news arrives from Paris that there is a war on. The French in a fit of patriotism attack the Germans—they are vanquished by a single machine gun. The central character is a geologist, Jacques Spieser, "the way he takes charge is comic and mysterious. As the young man finds his character so does the movie." Jean Carmet and Jacques Dufilho play a lazy sergeant and a hysterical shopkeeper. At the beginning they are "numbingly predictable but later they become very funny." And Spieser's performance "reveals itself so quietly that it's not until the film is almost over that one understands what is happening."

"Cross of Iron" is Sam Peckinpah's "least interesting, least personal film in years," Vincent Canby says. James Mason, Maximilian Schell and James Coburn star in this "hysterically elaborate, made-in-Yugoslavia war spectacle." It's about the antagonism between a disillusioned corporal (Coburn) and an aristocratic Prussian (Schell) on the Russian front in 1943.

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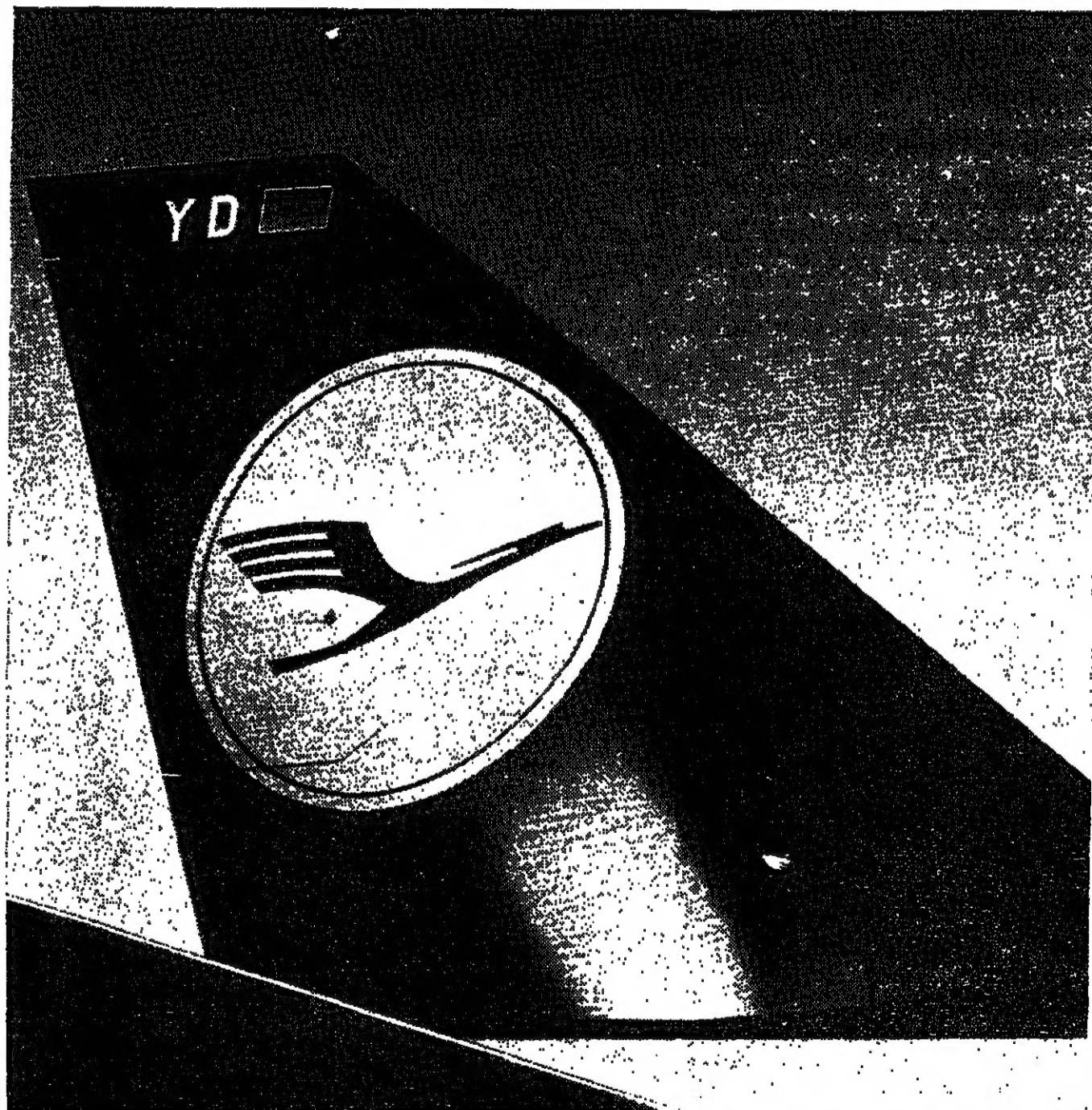
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1977	Stocks and	Sis.	Chgo 3 p.m. Prev.	1977	Stocks and	Sis.	Chgo 3 p.m. Prev.
1977	Stocks and	Sis.	Chgo 3 p.m. Prev.	1977	Stocks and	Sis.	Chgo 3 p.m. Prev.

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1977	Stocks and	S&P
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High	Low	Stocks and Dy in \$	P/E	100s	High	Low
22 1/2	22 1/2	1 50	10	42	35 1/2	35 1/2

1974	21%	Cent-Dem	1	19	168	25	27%
1974	19%	Cr-Ind	.70	79	82	27%	27%
1974	24%	Cons-Rep	1.30	7	162	28	27%

[illegible]

## International

## Stock Indexes

	Est.	Prev.	High
Adm	98.40	96.80	99.50
Is	102.42	102.72	107.43
Lib	145.46	143.95	146.88
St	468.20	466.70	470.20
500	219.82	210.01	212.18
	51.22	51.48	74.05
	79.70	81.90	102.90
	462.25	461.15	462.28
	377.57	378.56	384.14
(2)	5036.51	5044.51	5157.97
	309.20	298.00	213.80

New. 10/ Old.

**COGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC.**

**Midday Indicated Prices**

Dollar Bonds			
Ashland 8-87	100	101	
Australia 8-87	100	101	
Australia 9-87	100	101	
Bell Canada 9-86	104	105	
Bell Canada 9-87	104	105	
BCE 8-83	10114	10134	
BCE 9-83	10114	10134	
BCE 9-84	10114	10134	
BCE 9-85	10114	10134	
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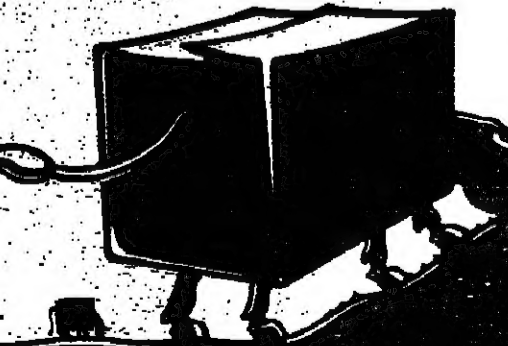
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## Initiates Loans to Benefit ous Ways

um Ellington

May 17 (AP-DJ).—Credit Guarant (ECGD) has been formed by a group of banks in order to help the government in its efforts to reduce the cost of subsidizing exports.

The ECGD is a joint venture of the Dutch, German and French banks. It will be financed by a loan of \$1.5 billion from the World Bank.

The ECGD will be used to guarantee loans to companies in order to help them to export their goods. The ECGD will also be used to help companies to finance their working capital.

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## ter in Peru Loan Plan Question

May 17 (Reuters).—The Peruvian government has asked the World Bank for a loan of \$1.5 billion to help it to finance its development program.

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## ESTEL Loss Widens; Solvay Net Quadruples

NIJMEGEN, the Netherlands, May 17 (Reuters).—ESTEL NV, a Dutch steel company, reported a first-quarter loss of 19.7 million guilders (about \$2.2 million) up from a loss of 7.7 million guilders in the 1976 period.

The first-quarter loss compared with a net profit of 25.2 million guilders in the fourth quarter of 1976.

The poor first-quarter results of the Dutch-West German firm and steel group were attributed to the unfavorable situation of the world steel market.

The deterioration in the results was due to the unfavorable situation in the steel market, ESTEL said. The other sectors of the company on balance made a profit.

Crude steel production fell to 2.38 million tons in the first quarter from 2.4 million tons in the year-ago period and 2.7 million tons in the fourth quarter of 1976.

Solvay Group Net Soars  
BRUSSELS, May 17 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Solvay almost quadrupled in 1976, shooting up to 4.89 billion Belgian francs (about \$1.85 billion) from 1.23 billion in 1975, the chemical company reported today.

It is proposing a net dividend of 200 francs per share, up from 170 francs.

For the parent company, Solvay et Cie S.A., profits last year rose 55 per cent to 1.99 billion francs from 1.29 billion in 1975.

Consolidated group sales rose 9.4 per cent to 87.85 billion francs from 80.26 billion in 1975.

Pioneer Electronic Net Up  
TOKYO, May 17 (AP-DJ).—Pioneer Electronic said consolidated net income in the second quarter ended March 31 rose 3.1 per cent to 3.33 billion yen (about \$12 million) from 3.23 billion yen a year earlier.

Consolidated sales rose 16.7 per cent to 47.35 billion yen from 40.57 billion yen.

For the half year, consolidated profit rose 13 per cent to 7.34 billion yen from 6.48 billion yen in the year-earlier six-month period.

Consolidated sales during the first half totaled 102.66 billion yen, up 19.4 per cent from 85.95 billion yen.

Overseas sales in the half year totaled 62.52 billion yen, up 32.3 per cent from the year-earlier period, while domestic sales totaled 40.15 billion yen, a rise of 3.8 per cent.

Schering Sales Up, Net Down  
BERLIN, May 17 (AP-DJ).—Schering, the diversified West German chemical company, reported today that world sales rose 11.5 per cent last year to 1,996 billion deutsche marks, up from 1,79 billion DM the previous year.

Parent company profit, however, rose 18 per cent to 64.7 million DM on sales of 1.21 billion DM, up from 1.11 billion DM.

Schering said the lower profit in the world group was due to losses on foreign-exchange transfers.

Sales in the first four months of 1977 grew 10.4 per cent, the company said, but lagging sales in pharmaceuticals led to expectation of just "satisfactory earnings" for the year.

The company said it will seek approval at the annual meeting to authorize 40 million DM of new shares. The shares would be used for acquisition of Philips Duphar, the chemical business of N. V. Philips of the Netherlands.

Heineken Earnings Rise  
AMSTERDAM, May 17 (Reuters).—First-half profits at Heineken rose 6.3 per cent on a 6-per-cent rise in sales, the company reported today.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Toyota, Nissan Output Falls

Toyota Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co. report that auto production and exports in April fell from March. Nissan produced 167,048 units during April, down 8.8 per cent from March and down 14.7 per cent from a year earlier. Toyota's production totaled 250,121 units, a drop of 11.1 per cent from March but 4 per cent above the year-earlier month. Nissan exports fell 6.6 per cent from March but were up 5.6 per cent from a year earlier to total 90,813 units. Toyota's exports of 112,701 units were a drop of 8.2 per cent from March but 3.8 per cent ahead of April 1976. Nissan's domestic sales fell 40.1 per cent from March and 15.2 per cent from a year ago to 77,992 units. Toyota's domestic sales were down 30.3 per cent from the prior month and 2.5 per cent from a year earlier to 108,074 units.

### Occidentale Planning Bond Issue

Generale Occidentale, the French holding company, plans to issue 150 million francs (about \$30 million) of bonds convertible into shares as soon as possible after receiving shareholder authorization, sources close to the company say, and may immediately launch a second issue for 50 million francs. GO's offer for Cavenham Ltd shares will, if accepted, cost around 240 million, or 340 million francs, more than half to be financed through the bond issue. GO, which already holds 51 per cent of Cavenham shares, is bidding for only half of the publicly owned shares (the IHT incorrectly reported

Tuesday that GO was bidding for all 48 per cent at a price of 155 pence each. Asked why he bid for only an additional 25 per cent of Cavenham instead of the expected 49 per cent, Sir James Goldsmith, the financier who heads both companies, said, "Cavenham minority shareholders seem to fall into two distinct categories—those who very much want to sell and those who very much want to remain shareholders. This bid should satisfy both." The bid is effective June 15, nine days after the GO shareholders' meeting. Sources say no decision has yet been taken on the exact conditions of the convertible bond issue.

### Helaba Has No Plans to Merge

The Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale, which has suffered costly financial woes, has no intention of merging with Westdeutsche Landesbank or with any other Landesbank in the near future, says management board spokesman Heinz Sippel. A merger of the two banks, which had reportedly been under discussion earlier in the year, "would overstep the bounds of the Landesbank concept," he says. Each German state has one Landesbank which acts as a clearing house for the state's savings banks and also as a banker for the state government. Presenting Helaba's annual report, Mr. Sippel declined to give any earnings figures for 1976 but said that operating earnings should reach 100 million deutsche marks in 1977. Total assets of the bank were unchanged from the previous year at 39.2 billion DM.

### Prices in London, New York Soar

## Cold Weather Hits Coffee Crop in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 17 (AP-DJ).—A wave of extremely low temperatures in Brazil's coffee growing regions has killed an unknown number of coffee plants in the key producing state of Parana and raised fears of another disastrous frost, authorities said today.

There has been no frost yet, a spokesman for the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBO) said. But should temperatures remain at the unusually low levels of the last 48 hours "the chances for a frost are very high," he said. The weather bureau said no immediate improvement is expected.

The wave of cold weather and strong winds started early Monday in the states of Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and the southern areas of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais and Mato Grosso.

The IBO said that so far only Parana has reported on damage to the coffee plants.

According to one newspaper report, the low temperatures and strong winds killed 20 per cent of the coffee plants in the state of Parana.

However, Luis Isbaza, an agronomist with the IBO, said, "That figure is premature and obviously exaggerated." He said that the institute's experts "are still in the field checking the real damage. But 20 per cent, no, never."

IBO experts said that the problem is "especially complicated" at this moment since the coffee harvest has just started.

News of the state of war declared by Zambia against Rhodesia brought jitters to coffee dealers.

"The news has dealt a blow

to hopes of cheaper coffee prices," one leading broker said. Then came a flash from Brazil that freezing winds had damaged the north Parana plantations, one of the world's biggest producers.

They choose. The full court said it wished to study the opinions of the three judges who voted 5-to-1 to uphold a lower court order in favor of Nelson Bunker Hunt, W. Herbert Hunt and five other family members.

The appeals court yesterday also denied the commission an emergency stay that would have restricted the Hunts to taking delivery of a maximum three million bushels of soybeans. The denial came the third time since the commission earlier this month

sued the family for violating speculative soybean position limits that request for restrictions have been denied.

Futures traders at the Chicago Board of Trade guess that brokers acting for the Hunts have so far acted to take delivery of nearly two million bushels of the seven million for which the family is said to hold expiring May 1977 contracts. Trading in May 1977 soybean futures in Chicago expires Thursday noon.

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## Late Rally Lifts Prices In Heavy N.Y. Trading

NEW YORK, May 17 (DIT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange overcame adverse pressures and pushed ahead over a broad front for the third straight session in active trading.

The market began losing ground shortly after the opening as steel company stocks came under heavy selling pressure. Analysts blamed a bearish brokerage house report on the outlook for steel stocks.

But late strength in some glamour issues reversed the downturn.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, down 1.53 points at 3 p.m., ended with a gain of 2.98 at 986.48. Overall, advances outnumbered declines 740 to 665. Volume totaled 22.29 million shares, up from 21.17 million yesterday.

Earlier, the Dow had been down about four points, with much of the commodities drop attributed to some heavy losses in two blue chips.

The weakness in the steel sector was prompted by a Merrill Lynch report sharply paring its 1977 per share earnings estimates for U.S. Steel to \$4.50 from around \$6. Bethlehem Steel (to \$3 from around \$4) and several other companies in the industry. In part, Merrill Lynch cited generally poor first-quarter performances and uncertainties over when the recently announced product price increases would actually affect earnings.

Selling abated and prices rebounded late in the session. Some analysts cited as constructive President Carter's pledge before a convention of United Auto Workers to reduce the rate of unemployment below 5 per cent by 1981 while cutting inflation to percentage points by the end of 1979.

Steel stocks, which were actively traded and under pressure early, regained some lost ground late in the session. U.S. Steel was down 3 1/4 at 44 3/8. Bethlehem Steel closed up 1 1/8 at 33 and Armco Steel traded to 29, off 3 1/8.

Tesoro Petroleum was down 5 1/8 at 13 3/8 after reporting lower quarterly earnings.

Sterling Precision lost 3 1/8 at 4 5/8 after saying its fiscal 1977 net will not equal that of a year ago.

Woolworth was down 3 1/8 at 23 3/8 after the Justice Department filed charges that the retailer allegedly violated a sales ban.

Two bank holding companies were on today's list of actively traded stocks. BankAmerica closed unchanged at 24 while First Chicago eased 1 1/8 to 27 1/2.

Franklin Mint, which predicted lower second-quarter results yesterday, eased 1 1/8 to 15 3/8. Eresage added 1 1/8 at 29 5/8 despite reporting flat first-quarter earnings. It is changing its name to E Mart.

The bright spots included a number of glamour stocks and blue chips which analysts said appear to be oversold. IBM rose 2 1/8 to 255 3/8. Kodak 1 1/2 to 61 3/8, and American Telephone 1 1/8 to 65.

Other gainers included Sears, up 1 at 59 3/8 and Phillips Petroleum, up 3 1/4 at 57. Hewlett Packard rose 1 1/8 to 73 3/4.

Prices closed lower on the American Stock Exchange. The index fell 0.17 to 114.31.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
	1977	1976	
<b>American Stores</b>			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	378.7	392.0	
Profits	6.6	11.5	
Per Share	1.24	2.20	
<b>Year</b>			
Revenue	3,450.0	3,200.0	
Profits	25.8	32.0	
Per Share	4.91	6.11	
<b>Charter</b>			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	370.4	399.9	
Profits	1.6	3.1	
Per Share	0.06	0.25	
<b>Carnation</b>			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	370.1	528.9	
Profits	28.4	28.6	
Per Share	1.52	1.37	
<b>Genesco</b>			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	288.3	306.9	
Profits	-12.1	3.94	
Per Share	—	0.24	
<b>Nine Months</b>			
Revenue	908.8	958.7	
Profits	-12.33	14.3	
Per Share	—	0.98	
<b>Dresser Industries</b>			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	535.2	573.0	
Profits	45.9	38.5	
Per Share	1.78	1.03	
<b>First Half</b>			
Revenue	1,150.0	1,090.0	
Profits	76.7	65.3	
Per Share	1.97	1.81	
<b>International Harvester</b>			
Second Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,660.0	1,490.0	
Profits	57.64	58.1	

**Coffee Rust Spreading**  
TEGUICIGALPA, Honduras, May 17 (AP-DJ).—The destructive coffee rust which ravaged Nicaragua six months ago appears to have spread into neighboring Honduras, coffee officials here report.

Coffee experts fear that the rust—a plant disease—will destroy thousands of acres of coffee in Central America, which produces about 17 per cent of the world's coffee.

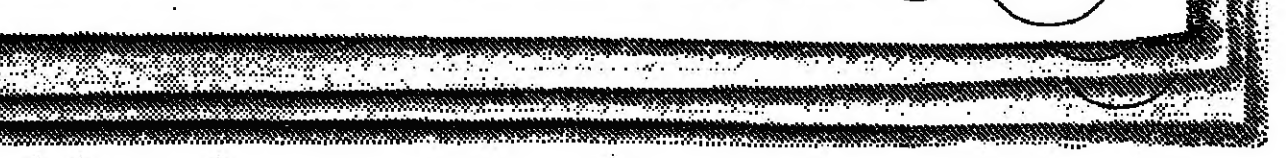
**New York Prices Rise**  
NEW YORK, May 17 (Reuters).—Coffee futures rose the six-cent limit on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange today.

The spot May contract, which is not subject to the limit, was up 2.35 cents at \$3.05 a pound.

**Prices Leap in London**  
LONDON, May 17 (UPI).—Coffee prices leaped hundreds of pounds on the London futures market today with the May con-

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Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are based on dividends announced since the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are shown in the following table:

—A=Also extra or extra —A=Annual rate plus stock dividend —L=Liquidating dividend —P=Preferred stock in preceding 12 months —D=Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up —Psd this year dividends omitted —N=Not paid —Y=Yearly dividend —A=Annual rate —K=Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears —N=New issue —D=Declared or paid —S=Stock dividend —E=Estimated cash value in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value in cash or in other securities —D=Dividend —A=Dividend and sales in full —S=Sales in full —N=Not paid —W=When issued —W=With warrants —W=Without warrants —E=Estimated —V=In bankruptcy or receivership or being organized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by a receiver

Year's high and low range does not include changes in price. High and low range does not include changes in price in the last 12 months.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's highest range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

**THE GALAXIE-PRATER**  
THE GALAXIE TOWARD

**STRASSE 31-VIENNA**  
A BRILLIANT FUTURE

**ANSWORLD,**  
Box 4,847, LAGOS.

**N.V. Nederlandsche Scheepvaart Unie**

THE GALAXIE TO

ARDS A BRILLIANT FUTURE







## Ali Boomed in Victory Evangelista Goes the Distance

ael Katz  
Md., May 17  
Evangelista, like  
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d Uruguay-born  
Spain, who had  
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and eight rounds  
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against Ali.

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All.

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was returning to  
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months, since  
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Ali in shape for  
out. That one  
against Larry  
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against the No. 1  
Norton or Jim-

ok ready for a  
der last night.

The 35-year-old champion dominated the fight. He was still dancing in the 15th round. When he played defense, he came close to shutting out Evangelista. But he did not hit well at all. His punches were never sharp.

He had slumped down from about 240 pounds a month ago to 221 1/4, but his arms appeared heavy. The more he punched, it seemed, the heavier Evangelista got.

The Left Hook  
It was a dull fight. Evangelista's best punch is the left hook. But the 200 1/2-pound challenger only stunned the champion twice, in the sixth and eighth rounds.

And at the end, Ali was beating his "critics" in the press for saying Evangelista was not a legitimate contender (in his previous fight, Evangelista lost an eight-round decision to Lorenzo Zenon, which usually doesn't qualify someone for a title bout).

"I did not think Ali could go the distance," said Evangelista through an interpreter. "I thought at his age he would get tired."

Evangelista, who said Ali never hurt him (which was a surprise because the champion did catch him several times charging in), even said that the fight taken place in Madrid, his hometown, he would have got the decision.

The officials did not see it that way. Referee Harry Cochran scored the bout 71-65 for Ali.

on the 5-point-must system. The judges, Terry Moore and Ray Klingensmith, each had it 73-64. The New York Times scored it 72-65 for Ali.

"Fight With Me"  
Why do you run so much? Why don't you fight with me? Evangelista asked Ali those questions, but the challenger doesn't speak English and the champion did not choose to understand Spanish. For much of the fight, which was shown on national television, Ali was boomed by the crowd, estimated at 12,000.

He started slowly, feeling his way, measuring his unknown opponent. But he was on his toes, dancing the way he used to, and protecting himself at all times. Every now and then, Ali would flick out a left jab. It almost always landed. But left jabs, even Ali's, are not the kind of punch to stop an opponent.

Evangelista, earning \$85,000, by far the biggest payday of his career, was not out to "prove" anything, a friend, Edward Mafuz, had said. He said the challenger knew he was going "to fight the greatest heavyweight in the history of boxing."

But he was not like the hero of the Academy Award-winning film, "Rocky." "I want Alfredo to look inside himself, to give the best of himself," said Mafuz. "But he's not going to just try and last the distance. He's a bit more optimistic than Rocky. He thinks he can win."

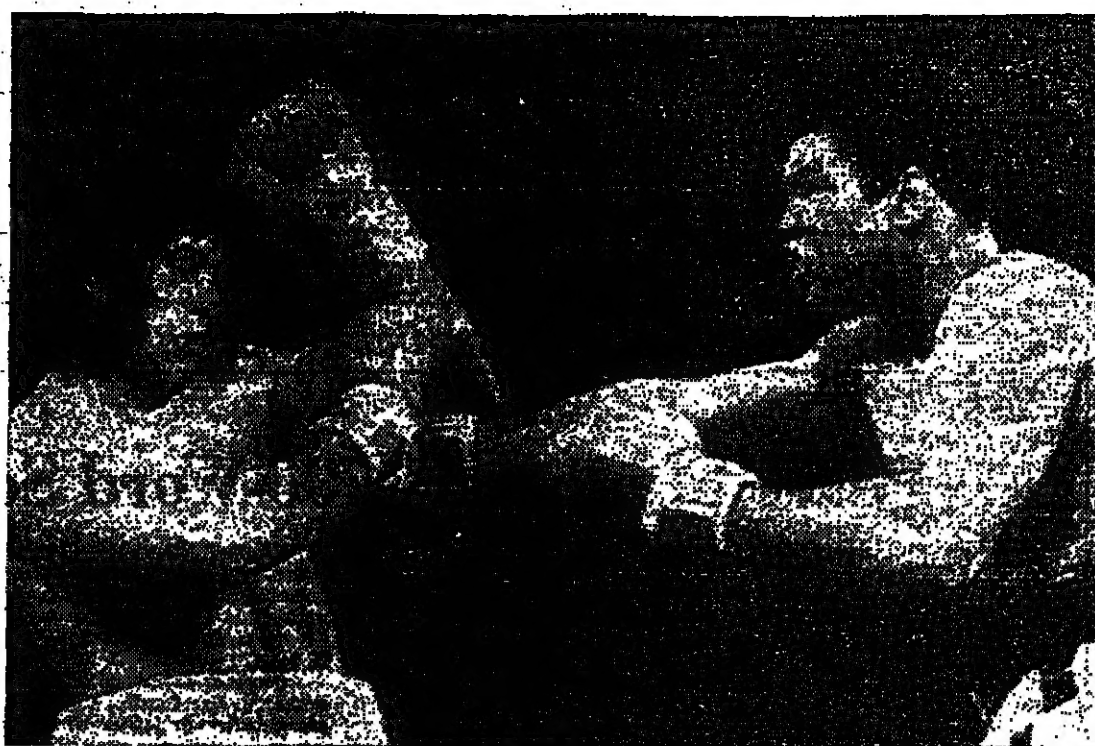
Besides Frazier, the others in the magnificent seven who had lashed 15 rounds with Ali, in reverse chronological order, were Norton, Young, Joe Bugner, Mac Foster, Ernie Terrell and George Chuvalo.

"He wouldn't fail"  
"I tried to knock him down," said Ali, "but he wouldn't fall." Ali, who hardly threw a punch while doing the rope-a-dope in the seventh round, "I knew when he did that he was tired," said Evangelista, trained hurriedly for the fight.

He spent most of his "retirement" playing the title role in "The Greatest," the movie based on his life that is to have its Hollywood premiere Thursday.

"I am, the greatest," he said again after the fight. "But this man is good, too. Better than Bobick."

The champion loves to kid about the 58-second knockout scored by Norton over Duane Bobick last week. That fight, he complained, was not treated as a mismatch while this one was.



Alfredo Evangelista of Spain brushes away a stab by Muhammad Ali in title fight Monday.

United Press International.

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## Eddie Stanky at 60

## Onetime 'Brat' is Mothers' Delight

By Colman McCarthy

SPRING HILL, Ala., May 17 (UPI)—The doubleheader against Ohio State was two hours off, so coach Eddie Stanky of the South Alabama Jaguars was receiving visitors in his tiny office beyond the right-field fence.

Some were sightseers, squinting backward to the scenes of the 1940s when Stanky and his Dodgers were giving artificial respiration to a dying Brooklyn.

At Ebbets Field, he played second base like a tantrum, using bad behavior for a mitt. The athletic despotism by which he ruled his part of the infield caused him to be called "Eddie the Brat."

The brattiness of Stanky drove him, spikes and fists, into gloveless combat against all in the National League.

The Mudds and Ebbets had poise and power; Stanky had the talent of the intangibles.

Branch Rickey of the Dodgers said, "He can't throw, he can't run, he can't hit, but he's the most valuable player on the team."

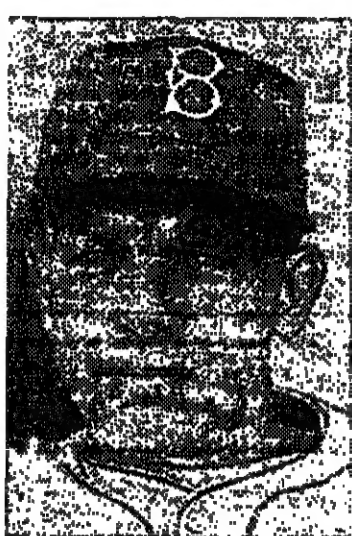
Today, at 60, weighing a playing-days 166 pounds and wearing his old No. 12, Stanky is regarded as one of the best coaches in college baseball. This week he is completing his ninth winning season at South Alabama, a state university outside of Mobile.

Graduate Work  
A believer in graduate work for his boys, he has produced an average of three players a season for the major leagues. On some days, more fans come to Jaguar Field than do Bostonians to Fenway Park or New Yorkers to Yankee Stadium.

For all of these brags, what Stanky boasts of with the most feeling has nothing to do with winning or losing. "I'm a be-

liever in participation," he said. "The one record I care about came in a game against Vanderbilt in 1972. I played 38 men in one nine-inning game. Everyone got in. Some seasons, I've carried as many as 45 players on the team. I've never cut anyone from the squad."

As a manager in the majors for seven years—his last team was the White Sox in 1968—



Eddie Stanky  
...in 1945 photo.

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## Phillies Show They're 'Hotter' Than Dodgers

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Dodgers scored three runs in the first inning last night, but Philadelphia shortstop Larry Bowa told south-paw Randy Lerch not to lose faith.

"I told Randy not to worry over those first three runs—that we'd get 'em back," said Bowa. "I was trying to build his confidence but I also meant it."

The Phillies got one run in the first five in the fifth, one in the fourth and three insurance tallies in the eighth for a 10-6 victory over the Dodgers.

Garry Maddox singled home two runs to highlight the five-run third inning.

It was the Phillies' fifth straight victory and Lerch's fifth triumph of the season against two losses.

'An Extra Kick'  
"It's good to be winning after a slow start, but especially an extra kick beating a hot team," Bowa said.

Ron Cey's error opened the flood gates in the third off loser Tommy John.

Singles by Greg Luzinski and Dave Johnson and a walk to Larry Martin loaded the bases. Bob Boone singled in Luzinski and Johnson scored when Cey booted Ted Sizemore's grounder.

Martin came in on an infield out before Maddox singled to make it 6-3.

But the turning point in the game came in the fifth when the Dodgers opened with a walk by Reggie Smith and double by Cey.

to put the potential tying runs at second and third.

Lerch bore down and struck out Steve Garvey, Rick Monday and Dusty Baker.

Bowa praised Lerch, who hurled seven innings, saying: "Lerch might be another Carlton. He has a fabulous arm."

A's 8, Yankees 4  
At Oakland, Wayne Gross, Earl Williams and Manny Sanguillen each drove in a pair of runs while Bob Lacey pitched 3 2/3 shutout innings for his first major league victory in leading Oakland to an 8-4 decision over New York.

Mariners 8, Orioles 3  
At Seattle, the Mariners capitalized on Jim Palmer's wildness and singles by Bill Stein and Craig Reynolds for four runs in the second inning and went on to defeat Baltimore 8-3.

Palmer gave up five walks, the singles to Stein and Reynolds and a sacrifice fly to Larry Milbourne to help the Mariners to four runs in the second inning. Palmer was relieved by Scott McGregor with two out in the inning.

Red Sox 8, Angels 7  
At Anaheim, Calif., Dwight Evans, Butch Hobson and Denny Doyle hit successive singles with two out in the 11th inning to give Boston an 8-7 victory over California.

The Angels tied the score with four runs in the ninth. After Bobby Grich singled home the first run of the inning, Bill Campbell relieved for Boston and gave up a single to Ron Jackson that loaded the bases. Gil Flores cleared them with a liner over center fielder Dave Coleman's head.

Twins 8, Indians 1  
At Bloomington, Minn., Geoff Zahn pitched a seven-hitter for his sixth victory of the season and Rod Carew drove in two runs with two singles and a double as Minnesota won its seventh straight game, defeating Cleveland 8-1.

## Tuesday Cubs Hit 7 HRs And Beat Padres

CHICAGO, May 17 (UPI)—A 33-mile-an-hour wind blowing out turned Wrigley Field into a home run paradise today and the Chicago Cubs collected seven homers, three of them consecutive, to pound out a 23-6 victory over the San Diego Padres.

The triumph ran the Cubs' winning streak to six games (eight of the last nine), and extended the Padres' losing streak to five.

Larry Bittner opened the fifth with his second homer of the game and Bobby Murcer and Jerry Morales followed with home runs before Manny Trillo walked to end the consecutive home run string, one short of the National League record.

Steve Ontiveros hit a three-run homer and Gene Cline hit a two-run blast, only his fourth home run in seven years in the major leagues but his second in two days. Dave Rosello, a substitute at shortstop, wound up the homer barrage for Chicago with a bases-empty smash in the eighth.

## Inflicts 'ain, No ation

as Boswell

Md., May 17 (UPI)—The world's nuptial loves to in-

thrust pain, follow-  
ter and finally  
He loves to watch  
legs twitch while  
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take, Roberto Du-  
alm Javier Muniz  
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naryweight cham-

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ipped and snarled,  
or his violence was  
decision in a non-

the pleasure of  
left eye ripped.  
let Duran did to  
niz had all the  
of a head-on car

he final bell rang,  
at Duran, who left  
peace in his heart,  
did all right, man."

"I like to call it a slip,"  
said, "I like to call it a slip."

From the moment Duran ap-  
peared—marching to the ring  
with a Panamanian flag—bearer  
ahead of him, six corners be-  
hind and a dozen-piece band  
playing conga music—he looked  
like an executioner.

But Muniz had answers for  
many of Duran's questions. He  
found a formula that at least  
gave him credible fighting room.  
Hook, hook, hold, chop in close.

Duran, meanwhile, was a buzz-  
saw with a half-dozen styles. The  
"red" in his trunks might have  
stood for "rapid delivery" as he  
slammed multiple hooks to the  
body, then lashed at the exposed  
head.

Only in the ninth was Duran  
on the edge of getting his meal.  
But Muniz stood. His only con-  
solation came at the start of the



Alfredo Escalera knocks down Carlos Becerril.

"That's the first time in 77  
fights (amateur and pro) that I  
have ever been down," Muniz  
said. "I like to call it a slip."

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did all right, man."

"I like to call it a slip,"  
said, "I like to call it a slip."

From the moment Duran ap-  
peared—marching to the ring  
with a Panamanian flag—bearer  
ahead of him, six corners be-  
hind and a dozen-piece band  
playing conga music—he looked  
like an executioner.

But Muniz had answers for  
many of Duran's questions. He  
found a formula that at least  
gave him credible fighting room.  
Hook, hook, hold, chop in close.

Duran, meanwhile, was a buzz-  
saw with a half-dozen styles. The  
"red" in his trunks might have  
stood for "rapid delivery" as he  
slammed multiple hooks to the  
body, then lashed at the exposed  
head.

Only in the ninth was Duran  
on the edge of getting his meal.  
But Muniz stood. His only con-  
solation came at the start of the

he final bell rang,  
at Duran, who left  
peace in his heart,  
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